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# The Harvard Register.

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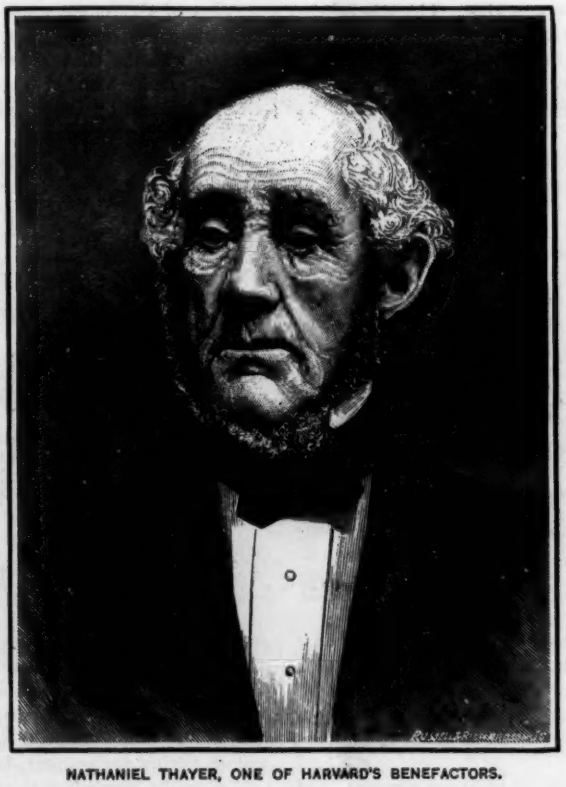
## THE THAYER FAMILY.

BY GEORGE E. ELLIS.

NATHANIEL THAYER is one among the more munificent benefactors of Harvard College who have chosen to bestow their valued gifts during their own lifetime, having the privilege of witnessing the good uses which they serve. It is often made a subject of remark in this community, and not always kindly, that, as the last will of a deceased person who was possessed of wealth is about to be offered for probate, there is so much freedom of inquiry and speculation as to: What portion of the estate has been given "to the public," in bequests for our institutions and charities? In these questionings, with which we are so familiar, it seems to be taken for granted that such a testator is bound to regard "the public," or at least some part or section of it, or object in it, as really a member of his family for which he is bound to make some provision, as for widow and children. As others phrase it, he is expected to "give back" some of his money to the community at large, from which he has gathered it up in his own prosperity. As to the reasonableness of these expectations, the most significant fact to be stated which has a bearing upon them is that our representative rich men have, by their own example, established a sort of rule or standard to be applied to others of their own class as, one by one, by paying the "debt of nature," they thus come under debt to the community. Some few however, and among them is Mr. Thayer, prefer to anticipate the expectations by which the public puts itself into the chair of the probate judge, and to pay these constructive debts in their lifetime. There is, nevertheless, quite a serious drawback to the full satisfaction of this way of doing one's duty of benevolence. It has proved that no amount of such generosity by men of wealth, during their lifetime, insures complete immunity from their assumed obligation to make a similar distribution in their wills. An application is made in their cases of the sharp-pointed saying that "gratitude is a lively sense of favors to come."



NATHANIEL THAYER, ONE OF HARVARD'S BENEFACTORS.

While Mr. Thayer's generosity has its evidences on the subscription-papers and donation-books of all our multiplied institutions and agencies of science, art, culture, mercy, and charity, his direct benefactions to Harvard University, represented by buildings, endowments, and permanent deposits, exceed a quarter of a million of dollars, and include his expenditures on "Thayer Hall," "Thayer Commons Hall," "Gray Herbarium," "The Thayer Expedition," etc. This gross sum is in addition to a considerable amount which for a long series of years, through channels of his own choosing, he has distributed as pecuniary aid to students in the College, and to scholars in preparation for it.

Thayer Hall, erected in 1870, and whose full cost exceeded a hundred thousand dollars, was designed by him as a memorial gift commemorative of his father, the Rev. Nathaniel Thayer, D.D., and of his brother, John Eliot Thayer.

His father, the Rev. Dr. Thayer, was the honored and revered minister of the beautiful town of Lancaster, in the fair valley of the Nashua, for nearly half a century. Whatever changes necessity or expediency in time to come may introduce in modifying the obligations and relations of Harvard College to the supply of ministers for the churches, it may be claimed that it has for at least two centuries answered fully to the intent and pledge of its first planting by a two-fold recognition of its responsibility in this direction, and of a large return of gratitude for its services. It has furnished the churches of New England with a succession of faithful Christian ministers; and it has received from the sons of such ministers many of its most devoted and esteemed officers and instructors, and many of its most liberal endowments. Quite a considerable list might be made of the sons of country ministers, some of them, like their fathers, alumni of Harvard, and others who had not enjoyed that privilege, who have spent their lives in the service of the institution, or who have left there generous deposits of the wealth acquired in professional or mercantile life.

Dr. Thayer of Lancaster, himself the son of a country minister who had graduated at Harvard in 1753, —and a lineal descendant, on the maternal side, of the famous John Cotton of the Old and the New Boston,—was a classmate and life-long friend of President Kirkland, of the class of 1789. In dignity and in the graces and virtues of character, he was one of the best examples of that class of ministers to whom all our old villages and towns, since their first settlement, looked up for the best instruction, and the most faithful guidance in all the nobler interests of life. His gravity and serenity of look and mien gave him a sort of Washingtonian dignity. He belonged to a fellowship of divines very remarkable in their period for weight of professional character, enlarged liberality of views, thorough scholarly culture, and a high tone of life, —including such men as Kirkland, Freeman, Buckminster, Thacher, Bancroft, Channing, and Ware. He was for many years the sole minister of a town of about two thousand population, and was held in true esteem and love by all his people. Probably no higher or purer gratification could have been afforded him, could he have had the foreknowledge or assurance of it, than that among the venerable halls of the College where he had spent years of happy and faithful pupilage, the filial devotion of a son would rear one that should bear his name.

Nathaniel Thayer, in partnership with his deceased brother, constituted the firm of John E. Thayer & Brother. The surviving member of the firm has joined the memory of his elder brother with that of his father in the name of the Hall. John E. Thayer, in the munificent foundation which he made for scholarships, was himself a benefactor of the College. He had intended, and, indeed, by provision in a will executed by him, had provided, that quite a large sum of money should accrue to the College to meet one of its most pressing needs. But at that time the Legislature of the State was practising experi-

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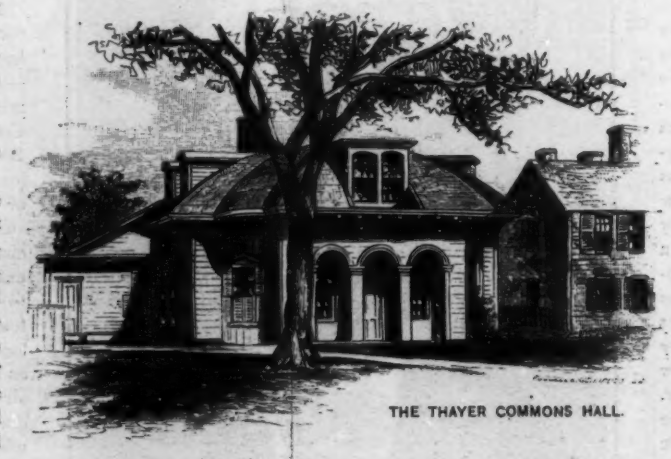
ments with the College, not at all with a view of increasing its funds or advancing its efficiency, but in a way to involve it with political activities and to perplex its prospects. Fearing ill consequences from this source, John E. Thayer cancelled the more extended provision which he had designed, though he still gave evidence of his good-will.[1]

The firm, composed of these two brothers Thayer, never engaged in the interests of our great manufacturing corporations, in which large fortunes have been made and lost, but was chiefly concerned in the development of the railroad enterprises which have opened the vast West to intercourse and traffic.

Nathaniel Thayer performed for the College a service at the time most needful and helpful in providing, in accordance with a plan suggested by the Rev. Dr. Peabody, a place and means for such students as wished to avail themselves of a Commons Hall for boarding in company and at reasonable charges, after the former arrangements for the purpose had been given up, and before the dining-room in the Memorial Hall served for use. He enlarged considerably, and in large part furnished, the former station of a branch of the Fitchburg Railroad in Cambridge, as the Thayer Commons Hall. This was in 1865, and it was successfully occupied for ten years till the splendid new hall gave to the students the grandest room in Christendom for that purpose. It was understood that Mr. Thayer expended more than eight thousand dollars in securing and fitting his Commons Hall. Its affairs were managed by the students who there took their meals, the expense to them being simply the cost of the materials for their food and its preparation. Many of the students who sat at those tables were doubtless the guests of the host.



THE THAYER COMMONS HALL.

It was substantially in the service of the University that Mr. Thayer so generously assumed the whole cost of Professor Agassiz' vigorous and most fruitful visit of exploration and research to South America, known as the "Thayer Expedition." This was in the interests of high science, and it has proved the basis and instigation of advanced stages already reached, and of infinite progress still inviting its pupils. It is believed that the only hesitancy in facing the known and possible obligations to which Mr. Thayer committed himself in this enterprise was in his humorous lament to Professor Agassiz as to the enormous amount of alcohol needed to preserve the fishes, of which he appeared to empty the ocean.

The relations between Mr. Thayer and the professor were those of the warmest regard and the fullest gratitude. While Agassiz would receive no personal emolument for his laborious work, he had the most generous sense of the claims of high science on men of wealth, and he delighted to give them the most favorable opportunities for advancing it.

Another of the admirable provisions made by Mr. Thayer, through his friend Professor Gray, in meeting the ever-multiplying needs of the University, was in erecting and furnishing, in 1874, at a cost of over fifteen thousand dollars, the fire-proof Herbarium on the grounds of the Botanic Garden.

This article must here close, and be left incomplete, for happily Mr. Thayer is still alive.

[1] Extract from the will of John E. Thayer, executed in 1855, to three trustees named, and their successors: "I give the sum of fifty thousand dollars, to pay the income of and from the said sum to the ten most meritorious scholars in Harvard University every year," etc. "I had intended to have given to the University a very large sum, and, indeed, in a former will which I had made had done so; but I have seen, for the last few years, a constant disposition among politicians and certain sectarians to get possession of the same, which I have no doubt will greatly injure the same," etc.

## REMINISCENCES OF HARVARD BETWEEN 1814 AND 1816.

BY GEN. HENRY KEMBLE OLIVER.[1]

Quæ durum pati
Meminisse dulce est.
SENECA.

Hæc olim meminisse juvabit.
VIRGIL.

ABOUT the last of August of the year 1814 or some sixty-six years ago, — being then of the rather adolescent age of thirteen years and nine months, and having been for five years under the good and gentle old Master Pemberton, in Boston, and the severer masters John Adams of Phillips Academy at Andover, and William Biglow of the Boston Latin School, and impregnated with what was deemed a *quantum suff.* of Latin and Greek, — it was deemed not unsafe for me to make the attempt to get enrolled among fair Harvard's undergraduates. Now, fitness for college, *in illis antiquis temporibus*, implied that one had mastered his Latin (Adams's) Grammar, several select orations of Cicero, the whole of Virgil and of Sallust; that he could translate a simple (very) English sentence into Latin; that he was familiar with the Gloucester Greek Grammar, with the whole of the Greek Testament, and of a now obsolete book called the Collectanea Græca Minora, by Dalzell of Edinburgh, the compiler of the Collectanea Græca Majora in two ponderous octavo volumes which were then in use in the undergraduate classes in all our colleges. The first volume contained extracts from the best prose writers of Greece, and the second from her best poets. The work was in great favor, and continued long in use, — so long, that copies handed down from class to class, became of gradually increasing value and price, from the thoroughness with which they had been interlined, and the consequent easy-go they had attained as ponies. The abundant notes in both were, however, in Latin, as were also the meanings of all the Greek words in our lexicons — that of Schrevelius being in general use, with an occasional turn at Hedericus, a ponderous quarto, considered then of highest authority. To the above classical requirements was added a knowledge of arithmetic in the simple and compound work, with fractions and simple proportion; "only these and nothing more," in the mathematical way, neither algebra nor geometry being expected.

Well, at the aforesaid date, quite early in the morning, when "*Aurora in croceis fulgebat lutea bigis*," in company with some other Boston lads, Bill Miller, Bob Williams, Bill Thwing, *et al.*, — all under care of my brother, who offered us, — we walked to Cambridge, with our books in green satchels, and our hearts pulsating with anxious doubts and fears. I was clad, as were most little-breeches of that day, in rather brief trousers, the material of which had previously done duty in the integumental inexpressibles of my paternal ancestor, a cunning expedient adopted by all economical mothers of those economical days, making "the auld claes look amaist as weel's the new," a pardonable tergiversation, enabling the maternal eyes to see that *ex aliquâ parte, saltem, ita similis patri filius fuit, ut non ovum ovo similior.* Surmounting these crural protectors, was a single-breasted vest, and an outer roundabout reaching to the hips, this topped out with a wide expanse of white linen collar, edged off with a full frill of ruffles lying in broad amplitude well down over each shoulder. A little

[1] Henry Kemble Oliver, class of 1818 at both Harvard and Dartmouth Colleges, and now mayor of Salem, Mass., an office to which he has been chosen at the last four elections. He is in his eightieth year, and is the oldest mayor in the Commonwealth. — *Editor.*

visored cap of cloth crowned my four and a half feet of altitude. Thus armed and equipped, according to law, I joined the trembling expectant group of candidates in, I think, the Philosophy Room, so-called, in Harvard Hall. Here we were detailed off, some one hundred and four, in convenient groups for examination, the largest class that had ever been presented. This unusually great number was doubtless due to the deep business depression growing out of complications in European affairs, in which our commerce was entangled for many years, all culminating in the embargo declared by Mr. Jefferson in 1808, and in the war with England from 1812 to 1815. Crowds of lads were thrown from intended business life into such professional life as required preparation at college.

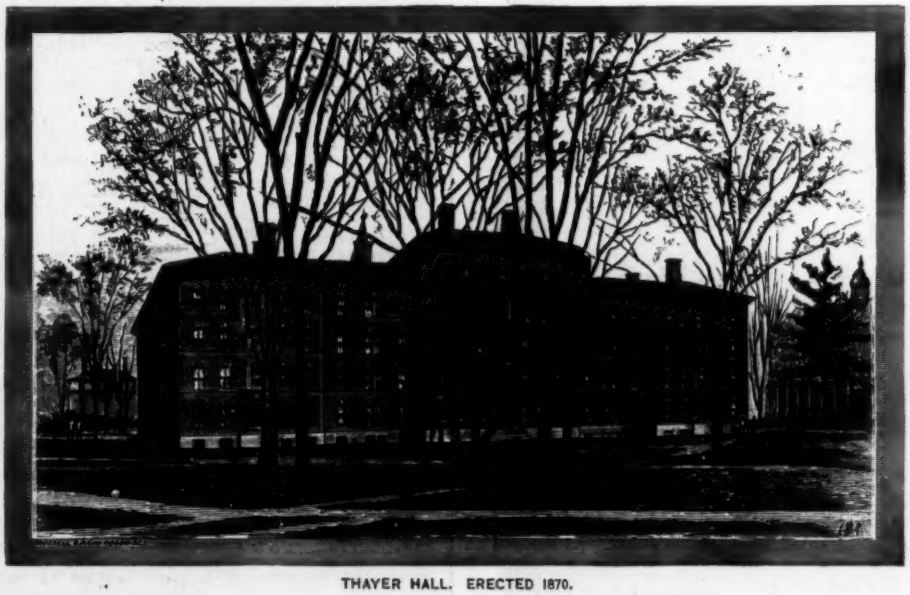
The admittance examinations of those remote years took place on the Friday succeeding Commencement Day, which then occurred on the last Wednesday in August. There was no summer vacation except for seniors about to graduate, they having, if I rightly remember, six weeks before Commencement, wherein to prepare their several "parts." A vacation of four weeks then followed. The examiners, as I recall them, — an awe-inspiring body, yet really in themselves sympathetic, mild, courteous, and forbearing, — were Professors Frisbie, Ashur Ware, and Farrar, and tutors Cranston, Phillips, Coggswell, and Kendall (I may have forgotten others), the sub-groups into which the candidates were divided, passing, in alternation, from one examiner to another. The many intervening years have erased from my memory the special details of the examination. I only know, that, of the hundred and four applicants, ninety-two (*quorum pars ego*) were announced at the end of the search, as qualified for matriculation. Ah! what a relief to me, and to the rest of the successful, was the announcement! and with what earnest and honest glances and words did our sympathies go forth towards the unhappy dozen who had been disappointed and rejected! Nor can I ever forget the tremulous anxiety (my little heart going pit-a-pat and pity-me), with which, clear down among the O's, I awaited, in turn, the doubtful issue of my own fate; the sentence being somewhat in this wise: "Oliver is admitted, but will review the syntax of Adams's Latin Grammar," — a mild sentence, and a just and true one, for I was consciously weak therein. I bowed and obeyed, but was never called upon thereafter to show any proof of my obedience. After the examination I returned home (it was in the house where Washington lodged while on his visit to Boston, and which for almost fifty years has been occupied by Pierce's grocery store, on the corner of Tremont and Court Streets), with weary body but light heart. I was welcomed with earnest and cheerful congratulations, the most grateful of which came from the loving mother who

"Me excipit amplexu feliciaque oscula junxit."

Of the ninety-two admitted, eighty-one graduated, — the largest number in any year, till 1852; and there were, during the four years of our collegiate life, one hundred and ten different members. Of the graduates there are now living only nine, — Sidney Bartlett, Francis Brinley, George Choate, Frederic Augustus Farley, Warren Goddard, Henry Kemble Oliver, George Osborne, Sampson Reed, and James William Sivret. *Omnes cæteri stelligeri sunt*, and, we trust, are *supra stellas*.

Commencement Day was so called because it was at the *beginning* of the fall term; while now it is at the *end* of the summer term, suggesting a sort of *lucus a non lucendo*, like School Street in Boston, where now there is no school, but where the Latin School stood for a couple of centuries, before the schoolhouse now standing on Bedford Street was erected. Other vacations were seven weeks in winter, and the last two weeks in May. These May weeks included two holidays popularly known, one as "Nigger 'lection," and the other, as now, as "Artillery Election," the latter being the day of the annual ceremonies of the artillery company.

The phrase "Nigger 'lection" was applied to the last Wednesday in May, because on that day, when the State Legislature assembled for its spring session, our colored brethren were permitted to take part in the high festivities on Boston Common. Then the Tremont-street Mall was occupied by three lines of tents and booths, in which were sold all sorts of heavy and unwholesome food to be washed down with egg-nog and rum-punch. Games of all sorts, from props and pitch-coppers to black-joke and raffling, with a plenty of miscellaneous rough-and-tumble, and churlish savagery of sporting, in which whites and blacks freely mingled, made the day uproarious with revelry. A boisterous Saturnalia was it, during which his Excellency the Governor, with full suite, and with senators and representatives annexed, all under escort of the Boston Cadets, marched from the State House down Park Street to the Old South, there to be sermonized into their political duties. Of that day the motto might have been



THAYER HALL. ERECTED 1870.

"Tros, Tyriusve mihi nullo discrimine agetur."
'Twixt white and black impartial be the feast.

But not so impartial was the following first Monday in June, when the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company had their great field-day; for then, with sweeping clearance and riddance, by human catapult and balista, every darky, however slightly tinged, was summarily and lapidarily driven off, and compelled to take refuge 'mid the "shady shadows" of Nigger Hill, as was then called the region of the town west of Joy and Belknap Streets.

But returning to Harvard, the winter vacation was prolonged by special favor, for those students who desired, by keeping a country three-months' school, to gain a few dollars to defray college expenses.

After what may be called the fall vacation, namely, the four weeks following Commencement, the members of all the four classes reassembled for college work, among them being the duly recognized and matriculated recruits, enrolled as freshmen, because so very fresh, and, like the early spring, "with verdure clad."

After directions as to what additional book-armature we must provide, we were divided into four sections of twenty-three members each, and began drill. We had already selected our chums, at least those

of us who had decided on the duplex system of rooming, and those of us who took rooms in the college "edifices," had received our several assignments thereof. I was not a little shy at mating, and was hesitating at proposing, when I was relieved from the embarrassment of offering myself, by the announcement of my father that he had already made the needful arrangement by engaging me to the son of a classmate of his own (Dartmouth College, 1785), and so was formed the partnership of Waldo & Oliver. A room had been secured in what, in the more euphonic nomenclature of the College catalogue soon after published, was named "College House No. 1," but in the cacophonous and more accurately descriptive phrase of the students, was named the "Devil's Den." It stood outside of the College yard, not far south of the spot where is now the Unitarian Church building, adjacent to the old burying-ground, wherein is buried our classmate McCullough of Kennebunk, Me., — *facile cognitus inter principes*, — and who died of the severe diarrhœtic epidemic which swept through the College in 1817. There was likewise another building, a No. 2, bearing the same pseudonymous alias, westerly from No. 1. The rooms in each of these were not so desirable as those in Massachusetts, Stoughton, or Hollis Halls. Rooms in Holworthy, I think, freshmen were not privileged to occupy, unless, perhaps, lower rooms under those of the guardian tutors of the three entries. These four halls were the only domiciliary college quarters then existing.

"Devil's Den" was an old three-story wooden building with four small rooms on each floor, a front one on the second floor being occupied by Tutor Wainwright, afterwards Bishop of New York. Our room was directly beneath his; its dimensions, as nearly as I can recall them, being about fourteen feet square, the two inner corners being cut off into triangular closets for wardrobes, wood, and general storage. Between these two was the fireplace, duly equipped with a pair of cast-iron andirons, commonly called *dogs*, — possibly because they were useful in keeping up the bark used as incipient fire-fodder. These were of rough and cheap make; and on them was supported our ligneous fuel, hard coal not yet having been disembowelled from Pennsylvanian earth. Wood was the universal fuel, and could be purchased at two and a half dollars a cord in the unsawed. I think the college authorities supplied the fuel, and charged it in our bills. We had to take only small quantities, as we had not much storage-room. On retiring at night, we buried beneath the accumulated ashes,

> "Post quam collapsi cineres, et flamma quievit,"

the unconsumed brands and coals as "kindling fount of future fires." When the ashes became over-abundant, we shovelled them up, and pitched them into the back yard of the Den, where they helped to make a dry passage *ad templum Cloacinæ*.

Our furniture was just about what was set forth in Professor Peabody's article. We had a couple of narrow cot-bedsteads, with feather-beds thereon, four chairs, an unpainted table on which we did our studying, and one wash-stand, with accompaniments. But I do not recall desk, or rocking-chair, or carpet in any room. What few books we owned found place in closet, on mantle-piece, or on table when we were studying. The *goody* made our beds, and swept our room. Our light — as gas had not yet come into use, I think, in the United States — was from a tallow candle, or a common lamp. Some of the wealthier lads had study-lamps, with more intense light, and reflecting shades. The common lamps had sometimes a tin shade, painted white on the inside, and attached to the upright stem. The old box-candlestick was yet common, the cover of the box having a circular receptacle to hold the candle, the box holding tinder of burnt cotton rags, with flint and steel, with which we struck a light, often at the expense of the skin on our knuckles, with consequent unregenerate vocal explosions.

*In re* "cannon-balls" of which Dr. Peabody speaks, there is little doubt that they came from the State Arsenal, which stood, or stands, on a road leading north-westerly from the Common, then not fenced in. For, when I was appointed adjutant-general in 1844, and took possession of the military property of the State there housed, I found that the topmost ball of some of the pyramidal piles was missing. On inquiry, the armorer informed me that they had not been there in his day; and the tradition was that the college-boys, at divers and sundry times, surreptitiously, and by force of arms and legs, not standing in fear of the law in such cases made and provided, and of malice prepense, had entered the premises by escalade, and taken and carried away these, the property of the Commonwealth, becoming usufructuaries thereof, and making neither acknowledgment of theft nor restitution of loot. Where are they (that is, the balls, not the boys), now?

Beneath my feather-bed, I used to conceal my flute, lest the prying eyes of my father should discover that I had, notwithstanding his peremptory prohibition, attempted to conquer the difficulties of the tootle-tooting of that instrument. He, like all his brother clergymen of the sterner creed, was opposed to musical instruments generally, and especially to their use in church-worship, and deemed it a waste of time to give them any attention. He consented to my singing in chapel or church-worship; but, as to orchestral implements, the mandate was prohibitory. I am sure he never, till too late, knew of my violation of the commands in Exod. xx. 12, and in Eph. vi. 1, and Col. iii. 20; nor have there since flowed from my eyes any penitential tears for my musical insubordination in learning as I did, while an indiscreet youth, to play some half a dozen instruments between flute and organ. I could not help it. There was then, and I believe it yet exists, a society called the Pierian Sodality, the object of which was the culture of orchestral music. In my day it was not very flourishing; our whole force consisting of but five members, of whom three played flutes, one a clarionet, and one a bassoon. There were neither string nor brass instruments, and therefore our range of music was rather limited, and our work monotonous. I remember that we achieved the "Boston Cadets' March," "O Nannie, wilt thou gang wi' me," the "Lass o' Patie's Mill," the "Palermo Waltz," and similar classic and perplexing musical questions at issue. There was also the College-choir, under charge of William H. Eliot (1815) of Boston, a gentleman of excellent musical gifts, and thoroughly interested in the improvement of the College-lads in vocal music. Having a high and full boy soprano voice, as had my classmate Timothy Osgood, we two performed, in the chapel in University Hall (then, 1814,[1] first in use), the treble part in the song-service — and lent our aid in the serenading of the fair maidens of the village. Other singers I do not recall, with the exception of William Ware (H. C. 1816, a son of Professor Ware); but there were at least a dozen. Mr. Eliot's exquisite taste and correct judgment protected the service from the trivial and, as now judged, irreverent fugue-music of the day (though then making its valedictory), which had so long captured the untrained ear. He tuned our hearts to nobler strains, —

> "Perhaps *Dundee's* wild warbling measures rose,
> Or plaintive *Martyrs*, worthy of the name;
> Or noble *Elgin* beat the heavenward flame," —

With other German or English chorals of solemn and hallowing power,

> "That brought all heaven before one's eyes,
> Dissolving into ecstasies."

The singing in the College-chapel was excellent, and a most interesting part of the service to the three hundred and fifty persons, or so, that made up the congregation, — college officials and their families, undergraduates, etc., all told. This service we were, with only special exceptions, required to attend. The Boston boys, and others living in the near vicinity, generally walked home after Saturday morning's recitations, carrying, *ad lavandum*, their bundles of soiled clothing, and returning with clean, before prayers in the afternoon.

Hazing was not unknown, but it was of a mild type. Thus, for instance, on the first evening of our sojourn at Devil's Den, No. 1, my chum Waldo went out upon some errand, leaving me alone. After a few moments, a gentle rap called me to the door, and I was accosted by a pleasant-speaking lad, who informed me that I was needed at the President's room. Obeying the summons, he led me to a room in the third story of Hollis. I was so verdant as not to guess that Presidential headquarters would hardly be there, and so high up. But what took place after reaching the room will, in connection with some more reminiscences of my happy college days, be told in a later issue of THE HARVARD REGISTER.

[1] The trees skirting the College-grounds were set out in 1814.

## THE INTELLECTUAL ORGANIZATION OF HARVARD UNIVERSITY.

BY PROFESSOR BENJAMIN PEIRCE, LL.D.

THE material prosperity of the College was never greater than it is under its present admirable administration. The frequent additions to its resources can justly be claimed as evidence that it enjoys the public confidence, which it richly deserves. The demands of education are always increasing; and the expenses of the College, augmenting with its numbers and almost in proportion to them, require constant vigilance and unremitting application for pecuniary aid. The brighter light with which the institution is now illumined makes its deficiencies more apparent; and it requires all the energy and generosity of its friends, to sustain it in its commanding educational position amidst the growing culture of the age and the country. It especially behooves us to look forward, and anticipate the direction in which rival institutions are likely to gain upon us, and may perhaps even come to surpass us. Those who have lived long enough to have observed the growth of American colleges, and have seen in how short a time the favorite seat of learning and instruction can change from place to place, will not regard some apprehension on this respect as visionary, or believe Harvard to be so firmly rooted and so largely expanded as to preclude all possibility of any loss of prestige. We have seen flourishing institutions of learning reduced to comparative inefficiency by the loss of great scholars and vigorous investigators of science. It is questionable whether Harvard is not already suffering in this direction, and whether there is not too profuse an expenditure upon class teaching, and whether the outlay to supply the loss of the higher and more inspiring instruction, which is given by such men as Felton and Agassiz and Wyman and Winlock, is not unfortunately restricted. I hear it intimated that the funds of the College are limited, by the terms of donation, to elementary instruction. But it seems to me an unjust restriction of the generous and enlightened intentions of the founders, to suppose that there was any desire to limit the use of their donations in such a way as not to include all the noblest forms of instruction, and especially those which can only be given by the masters of original investigation. Enthusiasm, which is the highest element of successful instruction, can best be imparted nearest the fountain-head, where the springs of knowledge flow purest, and where the waters are undiluted by the weakening influence of text-book literature. I cannot believe it to be injudicious to reduce the time which the instructor is to devote to his formal teaching, to a couple of hours each day, or even to less than this, and to much less, if the same man is to undertake more than one branch of study, so as to leave him time to expand into new investigations in the learning of his department, and thereby add to the lustre and reputation of the University.

The student who is truly ambitious, and sincerely desirous of knowledge, should mostly be expected to seek it by earnest questioning of his instructor, or by diligent study of original memoirs under the master's direction. He should be an active instrument in the accomplishment of his own progress, and not a passive tool in the hands of his teacher. Knowledge is power in proportion to the intellectual energy expended in its acquisition. The advanced students of our highest institutions cannot remain children subject to the rule of a schoolmaster; but they are men seeking the guidance of the great thinkers in their pursuit of knowledge. They are not rafts floated down the stream, but vessels navigating the ocean. The system which is adapted principally to compel attention to study, is comparatively unfruitful, and fails to promote sound and original scholarship. As long as the instructions are limited to formal class teaching, the College must remain a higher school, and cannot deserve the name of University.

Closely connected with the overwork of the teachers in what may be termed pedagogic instruction, is the great difficulty or apparent impossibility of organizing a system of combined investigation, or any united discussion of the higher questions of science and learning, and especially of those to which various departments must be expected to contribute. Such combinations have hitherto been attempted with but moderate success. It is fervently to be hoped that the President, and the members of the Corporation and Overseers, will be induced by the pressure of the times, and inspired by the success of younger institutions, to make a thorough personal study of this great subject. Such an investigation deserves profound and serious consideration, and there has never been a time more propitious for pursuing it to a satisfactory conclusion. It cannot be that so favorable an accumulation of elements will be permitted to slip from us unimproved; and it may not unreasonably be hoped, that, in the course of the coming year, wise steps may be taken for the inauguration of a better intellectual organization of the University.

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## DEGREES GUARDED, BUT INSTRUCTION OPEN.

DURING the past ten years the requisitions for graduation have been much increased in all departments of the University. In the College, the requisitions for admission are decidedly more serious than in 1869, a minimum attainment during the four-years' course is more strictly demanded of unambitious or dull students, and the elective system has improved the average scholarship. In 1869 the schools of Divinity, Law, and Medicine had no examinations for admission; the Divinity School gave no degree, and had no graduating examinations; the Law School gave its degree, without any examination, for eighteen months of residence; and the Medical School gave its degree to students who had attended two courses of lectures of four months each, and had satisfactorily passed oral examinations of the hastiest kind in five out of the nine principal subjects of instruction. The degree of the Lawrence Scientific School was given by the separate departments after a residence which was often not longer than three years, and upon examinations which were departmental in scope. The examinations for admission to the School were of like character, each department having its own.

Whoever takes the trouble to compare the existing requisitions for the degrees of the College and the professional schools with the requisitions of 1869 will be satisfied that the degrees of the University are much more difficult to obtain now than they were then. Severer tests of competency are applied, and large classes of persons to whom the degrees were formerly accessible are now excluded from them.

While the University has been, on the one hand, guarding its degrees with increasing strictness, on the other it has been freely opening its instruction to persons who are not candidates for a degree. A young man who for any reason does not aim at a degree, but simply wishes to avail himself of some part of the instruction offered by the University, can obtain access to any course of instruction which he is competent to pursue by entering as a special student the Divinity, Law, Medical, or Scientific School, or the Bussey Institution, as may be most appropriate. No entrance examination is required of the special student, and no limit of age applies to him. He may enter any one of the above schools at any time of the year, without formal examination, and avail himself of its advantages in whatever manner and to whatever extent he sees fit. Moreover the special student who pays the fee of any one department may, if found competent, pursue without additional charge any of the courses of instruction given in the other departments of the University except the laboratory courses, in which the instruction is largely individual. Thus, for example, a special student in the Scientific School may attend any instruction in the College which he desires to attend, provided that he satisfies the instructor that he can attend with profit. To a special student in the Medical School, all the instruction of the College and Scientific School is open except the laboratory courses. A special student in the Law School is made free of much college instruction which is peculiarly appropriate for law-students, such as the instruction in history, political economy, Roman law, and the English and French languages. To young men of twenty-one years and upwards the College itself is open without examination in another manner, under the regulations concerning "admission to Harvard College without matriculation." These regulations provide that the elective courses are open to persons not less than twenty-one years of age, who satisfy the Faculty of their fitness to pursue the particular courses which they elect, although they have not passed the usual examination for

admission. Such students are classed in the catalogue as unmatriculated students.

Although these various provisions for opening the instruction given at the University to persons who are not candidates for any degree are of recent origin, and have attracted but little public attention, the number of special and unmatriculated students upon the annual catalogue is already respectable (from sixty to seventy during each of the past two years), and it is to be expected that the number of such students will gradually increase. There are many persons who cannot bear the cost of the regular three or four years' courses leading to a degree, or spare the time required to complete those courses, yet who could give a single year to advanced study with great advantage. Young men of delicate health, or irregular early training, and persons who begin their education unusually late in life, can, as special or unmatriculated students, get all the instruction at the University which they are competent to receive. Graduates of normal schools, and young teachers, who have perhaps a year to give to further study, can perfectly avail themselves to that extent of the privileges of the University. Specialists who wish to devote themselves to one subject have, under these arrangements, full opportunity to do so. In short, while the University carefully protects its degrees, it opens its instruction to all men competent to receive it.

## THE COLLEGE ALBUM: ITS USES AND NOVELTY.

BY EDWARD E. HALE.

THE class of 1839 prepared for its own members, at the last Commencement, an album, which makes a pleasant memorial of their fortieth anniversary. The general plan is so good, and, in the long-run, it would preserve in an agreeable form so good a picture of the work of the College, that it is quite desirable that other classes may continue the series.

The Album is a handsome quarto book, printed in John Wilson's (University Press, Cambridge) best style: and, when we say that, we say all; for the world can show nothing better. The Album consists of a hundred and thirty pages. Two are given to the titlepage, one to an introductory note; and this leaves two pages for each member of the class. Of these two pages, one is in every case left blank, so that it may serve to mount a portrait, an autograph, or any other memorial by which the owner may wish to "extend" the Album. The other page contains a brief notice of one classmate's life, taken from the Class-Book, and then some passage in print which illustrates his work in college or after-life in the forty-four years since the class entered college. The selections are made almost at random, the committee say; and they add, very fairly, that the scrap-book is all the better for that. Very naturally they preferred to draw from college parts, or "Bowdoin essays," or the "memoirs" written in the Class-Book. Very curious indeed it is to see in these how the boy is the father of the man. But yet again they have sometimes taken from pamphlets or books which show what the men have done since they left college. One gets characteristic glimpses of the men as he reads of Moore entering Mexico with the Second Dragoons, as he reads a Vesper Hymn of Samuel Longfellow's, a scrap from a critical report on public education by Samuel Eliot, or the first sketch of the fire-alarm telegraph by its inventor, William Francis Channing. These forty years, indeed, have furnished so much event and adventure for history, that the fortunes of sixty-three active men, many of whom have proved to be leaders, give many suggestive side-lights of important affairs. The settlement of California, the Mexican war, the development of manufacture and invention, the conflict of opinion that led to the civil war, and the conflict of arms as it went through, are all illustrated in these pages.

The device of the class, adopted at Commencement, 1839, is an anchor crossed by a spade, and the class motto, "Ancora fodere," which can hardly have been furnished by Professor Beck or Charles Mason, who alone are responsible for the Latin of the class. The motto has been freely translated on the titlepage in the line, "Their digs were playful, and their Navy wise." It is sad to say that young Harvard does not know what is meant by "the Navy." Mr. Crowninshield's paper in the Harvard Book, and a sketch in Hall's "College Words and Customs," must be referred to, to enlighten the ignorant. The Harvard Navy consisted of all the members of the senior class who failed to receive parts at the senior exhibition. These were the admiral, the vice-admiral, and the rest of the officers. The other members of the class were ranked as marines or common seamen in the inverse ratio of their college rank. The theory was that the Navy went down the harbor before graduation, for a fishing-party and a chowder.

The Album of 1839 was made in a few days of last summer by Hale, Hayes, and Hayward, three men who "sat together" about the middle of the class. It will certainly be a great help to the "Dr. Sibleys" of coming generations, if the custom thus begun shall be regularly continued.

## A FOURTH YEAR IN THE MEDICAL SCHOOL.

BY PROFESSOR JAMES C. WHITE, M.D.

TEN years have not yet passed since the medical department of the University took that great step which has so largely changed the character of medical education in this country, and each succeeding year has demonstrated more positively the advantages of the measures then adopted. The classes have grown constantly larger; and the quality of the students has improved in the same degree, nearly one-half of them being at present graduates in arts or sciences. The complete success of this reform has not failed to impress itself upon other medical schools in all parts of the country, and some of the most important of them have adopted and are about to adopt the "Harvard plan." In the mean time the school has not been content to rest upon the merits of its first step. As soon as practical it instituted an admission examination, so as to exclude at the start that class of students who would approach the study of medicine unfitted by any previous mental training; and it has just now materially added to the efficiency of this preliminary test. It has continuously sought to enlarge the scope, to systematize and to improve the quality, of its instruction, and has been constantly adding to its corps of instructors, which now numbers over forty. But with this great increase in the amount of teaching, a serious obstacle arose, — a want of time in which to teach properly. It had become, in fact, an impossibility for the student to profit by all the instruction offered; and some of the special branches taught, those not considered essential in the requirements of graduation, were largely and necessarily neglected.

The medical faculty has long recognized the necessity of adding another year to the curriculum. America is the only civilized country which gives the degree of doctor in medicine on a three-years' course of study. In how much less time, and on what slight requirements, many of her colleges confer this title, I am ashamed to say. Several of the European universities require six years of study. But the establishment of a fourth year was felt to be also a serious matter in the face of the strong rivalship of schools so lax in their requirements in this regard; and it has not seemed practicable before the present full financial prosperity of the school was assured, and its extensive system of general and special teaching thoroughly organized, to attempt this additional step in medical education. Even now the faculty does not deem it wise to make the four-years' course obligatory at the start, but has left it optional for the present to the student, whether he will continue to attempt to crowd an impossible amount of work into three years, or spread his studies over the longer period in a proper order, and reap the full advantages of all the instruction which is offered him. There can be no doubt that the latter course will be chosen by that large class of students who are constantly disappointed in their endeavors to do justice to all the teaching open to them. To those, however, who are unable to avail themselves of this extended plan of education, the degree of Doctor of Medicine will continue to be given, until further notice, at the end of three years of study under the conditions hitherto observed, and there will be no diminution in the amount, or change in the arrangement, of instruction hitherto given in this course.

The faculty, however, urgently recommend the following plan of study to all students desiring a thorough medical education: —

FIRST YEAR. — The studies of the first year are to be, as hitherto, anatomy, physiology, and general chemistry; and there will be an examination upon these at the end of the year.

SECOND YEAR. — During the second year the studies will be topographical and practical anatomy, pathological anatomy, medical chemistry, and materia medica; and an examination will be held upon them at the close of the year, general anatomy excepted.

THIRD YEAR. — At the end of the third year there will be an examination in therapeutics, theory and practice, obstetrics, and surgery; and at the close of the —

FOURTH YEAR, in clinical medicine, clinical and operative surgery, obstetrics, clinical and operative obstetrics, ophthalmology, otology, dermatology, syphilis, mental and nervous diseases, laryngology, hygiene, legal medicine, diseases of women, and diseases of children; but the main studies of the third and fourth years will be more or less continuous.

The instruction in the special branches, in which an examination is now for the first time instituted, is intended to be more clinical and individual in character than that heretofore given, and should in large measure take the place of that practical private teaching which has been hitherto sought by American students in European schools after graduation. In the general branches of medical education, too, instruction will be carried, especially in practical directions, farther than was possible in the former cramped period of study. The degree of Doctor of Medicine will be given to candidates who have passed a satisfactory examination in all the studies of the four-years' course, and the distinctive degree *cum laude* to those who have pursued the whole course, and have obtained an average of seventy-five per cent upon all the examinations above given.

The new plan of instruction goes into operation at the beginning of the next academic year, and can be adopted by all students who are then members of the school. It deserves, and will undoubtedly receive, the earnest support of the profession in all parts of the country.

## JONATHAN BROWN BRIGHT.

BY HENRY N. HUDSON.

JONATHAN BROWN BRIGHT, who recently bequeathed to Harvard College the sum of fifty thousand dollars, was born in Waltham, Mass., April 23, 1800. His parents were John Bright of Waltham and Elizabeth Brown of Watertown. He was the youngest of ten children; went to the district school until fourteen years old, then to the academy at Westford, and afterwards to the Framingham Academy. His father's intention was to have him go through Harvard College, and become a minister; but this profession was distasteful to him. At the age of seventeen he left the academy, and went with an older brother to St. Louis, Mo., where he engaged as a clerk in a store, and remained there till he became of age. He then went to St. Stephens, in Alabama, and in 1822 to Selma, in the same State. After a severe struggle with the local fever, in which he nearly lost his life, he decided to leave the South; and in 1824 he engaged as clerk in the firm of Blackstock & Merle, cotton-brokers, in the city of New York. His rectitude and ability in business were not long in gaining him a partnership in the firm, which was known successively as Blackstock, Merle, & Co., as Merle & Bright, and as Merle, Bright, & Gourlie. His partner, Charles Merle, was a Swiss, and was first cousin of Dr. Merle d'Aubigné of Geneva, the distinguished historian. In 1827 Mr. Bright was married to Mary Huguenin Garbrance, who died in 1830, leaving one child, — a daughter. He continued in business till 1849, when he retired to Waltham with his daughter, and there made his home with an unmarried sister, in a new house built on the site of the old one in which he was born. The homestead has been in the family a hundred and three years. There he continued to reside, leading a modest, quiet, peaceable, and beneficent life, till the 17th of December, 1879, when he died. A man of clear and vigorous intelligence, and of great public spirit, his mind, all through the years of his retirement, was ever active, either in adding to his own fund of knowledge, or in contributing to that of others. His contributions to the local press were numerous and varied; some of them relating to the early history of the church and town, with the records of which he was thoroughly at home. But perhaps his most decided taste was for genealogical studies; and in these he spent much of his time, his patience of minute detail, his perseverance, and his habitual exactness of thought, forming an admirable qualification for that kind of work. Accordingly in 1848 he set forth a history of his English ancestors, entitled "The Brights of Suffolk." These ancestors resided in Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk County, England, and were prominent among the good families of that ancient and famous town. The book was intended merely for private distribution, but soon became known in England, where it was well received and highly commended, many excellent notices coming to him from the English press, and from distinguished men who were interested in such themes.

Mr. Bright was a man of solid and sterling character; a thorough gentleman in his temper and deportment; of the strictest integrity, and of unblemished honor; sparing of expense towards himself, but attentive and generous to the wants of others: and his life, flowing on from year to year without stress or noise, was eminently useful, and fixed him deep in the esteem of those who knew him. Though without the early advantages of a full academical training, he was nevertheless a highly cultivated man. His mind ran instinctively to liberal things; and to further the progress of liberal culture in all directions, was ever among the leading aims of his life. During the recent war for the National Union and Constitution, he was indefatigable and unsparing, both in hand and in purse, for the maintenance of the great cause: he thought, felt, wrote, and worked as if his whole life were at stake in the conflict. He was also much interested in some of the active charities of the day, such as the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, the schools for the freedmen, and the Hampton Normal Institute at Hampton, Va. In his religious views he was a Unitarian. During the middle and later portion of his life, it was a matter of regret to him that he had not taken a college course at Harvard; and his bequest attests his interest in that institution. But, indeed, while all the claims of humanity found a friend in him, he was especially solicitous to advance the welfare of his kind through the forces of education and of public enlightenment.

## METHODS OF INSTRUCTION IN SCIENCE.

BY PROFESSOR CHANNING WHITAKER.

I AM not prepared to speak fully of the methods of instruction of the Scientific School.[1] I cannot, however, say too much of the interesting, valuable, and systematic method by which Professor Eustis has reduced the necessary routine of his work to a minimum, and economized the time of his students in the class-room, insuring the attention of successive classes to the same carefully selected fundamental points, and the thorough examination of the students as a part of the teaching, without dispensing with, or losing to any extent, the advantageous results of oral teaching. Without going very much into detail, I may say, that, for each subdivision of the subjects taught by him, he has prepared a number of examination-questions which frequently are problems requiring solution. Those questions belonging to any one subdivision are of the same grade, and they are practically interchangeable; so that they may, without especial selection, be handed to the different members of the class for solution. Furthermore they are not to be found in the usual text-books, and cannot therefore be solved from memory. They require that the students shall exercise both their wits and their mathematical skill. They also require that they shall understand the principles involved sufficiently well to solve the problems readily. The different problems are written upon cards which are similar to those used in library-catalogues. The correct solutions of the problems are written upon similar cards; and both the questions and the answers are filed away in proper cases, and in the order in which they are to be used. The professor is accustomed to meet his classes for several successive exercises, the number of them depending upon the nature of the principles that are

[1] This article is by the professor of mechanical engineering at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. It is a part of his report as a member of the Committee to Visit the Lawrence Scientific School.

to be considered. During these exercises, he makes such explanations and suggestions as in his judgment are necessary, in order that the students may understand this entire subdivision of the subject; without questioning them often, but always giving them an opportunity to question him. At the conclusion of each such series of lectures, he hands some card of the proper set to each student for solution. The solved answers enable an accurate examination of the results obtained by the students to be rapidly made. The promptness, certainty, and accuracy with which all this is done are very noteworthy. It would be very greatly to the advantage of students if this method of instruction should become wide-spread instead of exceptional.

The other schools of civil engineering in the United States have generally been modelled after the same plan as the Scientific School; and we may properly inquire why this school does not receive an equal share of public patronage. There are local and minor reasons which may lead to the education of pupils at other schools. Cambridge lacks the railway-facilities that would enable students from all of the surrounding country to live at home while attending the school daily. This reason is very potent. Again, the course, like that of the College, is for undergraduates. The number of students attending the Scientific School is small, compared with the number attending the College; and comparison tends to belittle the Scientific School. Again, the mere fact that the number of students is small, and that the building where the instruction is given is not particularly attractive, have more or less effect. I have before referred to another reason which is important. The requirements for admission are high, without being sufficiently high to raise the grade of the school to a distinctly different plane. Should the Scientific School be reputed to furnish a decidedly superior training for engineers, this would act as an offset to the local disadvantages, and a much larger number of pupils would probably be attracted to the school.

Chief among the difficulties in the way of improving the course is the lack of time, on the part of the student, to receive the necessary instruction. A proposition to lessen the time now expended upon the less technical studies, either before or after admission to the course, would be met by serious objections; and among them is the one, that to take such a step would be to defeat, to some extent, the end in view. A proposition to increase the length of the course would seem at first to be so serious an innovation as to be any thing but an improvement. On second thought, the objections to it will be found to be less serious than would at first appear.

Many European schools furnish more advanced technical instruction for civil engineers; and young men, graduates of our American schools, go every year to receive the benefits of their instruction. The example of lengthening the time for the instruction of mechanical engineers in American schools has already been set by the United-States Naval Academy at Annapolis; the time for the instruction of naval engineers having been increased from four to six years. At the Sheffield Scientific School the full course in dynamical (or mechanical) engineering has been increased to five years. The time is not far distant when some school of civil engineering will give a five or a six years' course of instruction. The school which moves first in this direction will attract attention; and, if the additional instruction furnished is really advanced and excellent, it will number among its pupils graduates of other engineering schools. Whether the necessary additional time can be best secured by lengthening the *under*graduate or by establishing a *post*graduate course, is a question for consideration: if by lengthening the undergraduate course, the arrangement of studies might be made much more satisfactory; if by establishing a *post*graduate course, the plan would commend itself more decidedly to graduates of other scientific schools. Other difficulties are those of deciding upon the general features and details of the additional instruction, and of obtaining the means for providing the necessary apparatus, and for giving the instruction. To decide upon the general features, would be comparatively easy, although careful deliberation would be needed, and conference with experienced teachers and practitioners of engineering would tend to insure the success of the scheme. To decide upon the details, would call for a great deal of forethought on the part of experienced instructors; for it is in the long-run both expensive, and injurious to the quality and the reputation of a school, to have the details of the course of study worked out between recitations, or, what is worse, not properly worked out until several classes have passed through the school.

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## INSTRUCTION FOR GRADUATES.

BY CHARLES F. THWING.

SEVERAL colleges are now providing instruction for graduates in the principal departments of study. For a decade or more of years previous to 1875, a few members of each class graduating at Harvard pursued their studies at Cambridge privately under the personal supervision of the professors. The laboratories and libraries were open to them, and elective studies which they had not taken as undergraduates were available. It was not, however, till the year of 1875–76 that Harvard College arranged courses of instruction for the special needs of graduate students. In the last five years the number of these courses has increased from twenty-five to forty-five. In each of the last two years the number of students has averaged about forty. In the last college year Yale offered forty-three courses, which were pursued by forty-five graduates. Princeton provided twelve courses, and fifty-eight students elected at least one and not more than four of them.

The immediate aim of many graduates, in continuing their studies at Harvard and a few other colleges, is the attainment of a second degree. The degrees usually open to them are Master of Arts, Doctor of Philosophy, and Doctor of Science. Although it is still the lamentable custom of most colleges to confer the master's degree upon all graduates of three years' standing (simply on the payment of a fee of five dollars!), several of the best institutions now bestow it only upon those who pursue for a year such special studies as are prescribed, and pass a satisfactory examination. The degree of Ph. D. and of S. D. each requires at least two years of diligent work after graduation. The former is granted for the degree of proficiency demanded by the college in almost any one of the departments of knowledge, and is the honor most ardently coveted by graduate students. The latter is granted as the reward of special work in scientific studies. The difficulty of obtaining these degrees varies, of course, with the colleges; but the standard of excellence demanded by the majority is very high. Aside from the necessity of acquiring a thorough knowledge of the German language, it is as difficult to obtain a Ph. D. from certain American colleges of the highest grade, as from at least a few of the German universities. During the last six years at Harvard about one from, every five who have studied for it a longer or shorter period has received the degree of Ph. D.; and no degree indicates in itself higher special attainments in scholarship.

The results flowing from the introduction of graduate courses of study into the colleges are numerous and excellent. The necessity of residing in European universities for the sake of the instruction they provide is rendered far less urgent than formerly. The presence of a body of graduate students in a college elevates its scholarly character. These additional studies, moreover, form the best method of preparation for the holding of a professorship. The boards of not a few colleges are willing to confess the difficulty they experience in obtaining scholars thoroughly fitted to fill professors' chairs. Graduate instruction is a most efficient instrument for doing away with the difficulty. The general result of this advanced study is the more thorough training of young men for whatever vocation they may enter. The number of the graduates desirous of such training is proved to be much larger than is usually supposed; and the effects of this training on the moral and intellectual character of those enjoying it, and of the community, are excellent and far-reaching.

Yet, as compared with the German universities, the advantages for graduate study provided by even the most liberal of American colleges are, in respect to the amount of the instruction furnished, meagre. A recent calendar of the University of Leipzig shows that (in the department corresponding to our college) forty courses in philosophy are offered, forty-six in philology, twenty-three in history and geography, nine in fine arts, seventeen in political economy, fourteen in mathematics and astronomy, and forty-five in natural science. At

Göttingen, with about a third of the number of students of Leipzig, one hundred and twenty-nine courses are provided, according to a recent exhibit. Many of these courses are not taught in American colleges, and not a few are of a more advanced character than most American graduate students wish to pursue. It is also to be noted, as one advantage of residence at a German university, that these universities absorb the scholarly genius of that nation of scholars far more fully than the corresponding institutions in either America or England. At Heidelberg a few years ago Bunsen, Helmholtz, Kirchoff, Zeller, Treitschke, Vangerow, and Kühne were lecturing: a consensus of talent that could not be gathered in a university outside of Germany.

The department of graduate instruction in American colleges is recently established, and its efficiency may be greatly augmented. The principal means for promoting its efficiency is better organization. It should either be elevated into a distinct department of the college or university, with a faculty and regulations designed for its special needs, or its relation to the college should be made so intimate, that its courses of study will be only the natural continuation of the college courses. It certainly should not remain what it now is in most colleges, a mere accident of the institution. If the department is elevated into a distinct school, it will bear to the college with which it is connected a relation similar to that of a law or medical school. If it is made an integral part of the college, the regular course of study is substantially lengthened by the additional years which it prescribes. Each method has its peculiar merits, but the latter possesses one important advantage in more directly influencing undergraduates to continue their studies beyond the ordinary four years. The adoption of either plan requires that the professors for the undergraduate also serve as professors for the graduate students. When the colleges become more wealthy, and first-rate scholars more numerous, professors for the instruction of graduates alone may be furnished; but in the present lack of wealth and scholarship, graduate professorships cannot to any considerable extent be established.

## PRIVATE COLLEGIATE INSTRUCTION FOR WOMEN.

BY ARTHUR GILMAN, A.M.

THE publication of the fourth circular by the Managers of the scheme for the Private Collegiate Instruction of Women under the professors of Harvard College, marks the beginning of preparations for the second year of the experiment. The circular is full and explicit in stating the terms of admission to the privileges provided; and it is soon to be followed by a list of the courses of instruction, which will be more numerous than those announced last year. The present circular opens with a detailed statement of the requisitions for the Harvard University Examinations for Women, because any who pass that are permitted to enter upon the courses in Cambridge. By this provision women who live at a distance can spare themselves the trouble and cost of coming to Cambridge for the examinations; for they may attend those held in May, at New York, Philadelphia, or Cincinnati. The circular next gives, with similar detail, the requirements for passing the summer and autumn examinations for admission, which are to be held in Cambridge, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, July 1, 2, and 3, and Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, Sept. 29 and 30, and Oct. 1. These requirements are the same that are established for the entrance examination to the freshman class of the College. Women are permitted to divide their examination as they please between these two times, and they may take a part in one year and the remainder in another. The May examinations held in the other cities may be similarly divided. The same provisions for special students are made this year as were announced in 1879. The fee for the full year's instruction remains as it was at first established (notwithstanding that it does not meet the expense), but the charge for any single course is reduced to seventy-five dollars. The managers are satisfied to have a deficit, which will be paid from the funds subscribed by friends of the movement; but they fear to make a greater reduction lest the loss should prove too heavy to be met with the money in hand. The prospect is that the classes will be larger in the coming year, and especially that the number of those entering for a course of four years will be considerably increased. Applications come from distant parts of the country, as well as from Boston and Cambridge, and the vicinity. The liberality of the professors in the University enables the managers to present a more extended list of electives for the coming year. Among these will be a course in Chinese, offered by Mr. Ko Kun-hua. Lists of these electives will be ready in a few weeks, and will be forwarded to any address on application.

## THE HARVARD MUSICAL ASSOCIATION.

BY HENRY WARE, LL.B.

THE Harvard Musical Association is the oldest of the various clubs that have been organized among the graduates of the University.[1] It dates back to 1837, when, at a social meeting held on Commencement Day, of the graduate members of the "Pierian Sodality," it was determined to adopt a permanent organization, with the general purpose of associating together College graduates and others of kindred tastes resident in this vicinity, so as to promote in the community the best interests of music; to influence and direct, so far as was possible, the then increasing interest taken in music and musical education; and to prepare the way for the introduction, into the College course, of instruction in music as a branch of a university education and to effect the establishment of a regular musical professorship.

For several years meetings were held here in Cambridge on the afternoon of Commencement Day, and addresses were delivered by its members in the chapel in University Hall. Among those who delivered such discourses (which were printed) were John S. Dwight, William W. Story, Christopher P. Cranch, Henry R. Cleveland, Ezra Weston, Samuel Jennison, and others.

The formation of a musical library was also one of the objects which the Association had most at heart, and a beginning was at once made in this direction. Most of the members being residents of Boston, or doing business there, the infant library was stored in the city, in the keeping, at different periods, of such members as could, for the time, give house-room to its books. In time, however, the number of volumes had so much increased, that an arrangement was made with the Boston Athenæum, by virtue of which the Harvard Musical Association occupied one of the alcoves in that library for its books; and finally, outgrowing even this space, the Association established itself in rooms of its own, where ampler space permitted and encouraged a more rapid increase. At the present date the library has increased to about twenty-five hundred volumes, and has become a very valuable collection of books in the various departments of musical literature; as useful and extensive a musical library as can be found in this country.

The meetings of the Association after a while were, for greater convenience, also held in Boston; and at these meetings many measures were initiated tending to promote the interests of music and musical education in this community. Under the auspices of the Association the first classical chamber concerts were given in Boston. At these meetings the plan of the erection of the long-needed Music Hall in Boston was first broached; plans were prepared, and money subscribed very largely by some of its members, towards the erection of the present building. The establishment of a high-toned musical journal was felt to be a necessity; and, in consequence of the discussions on this subject, the publication of *Dwight's Journal of Music* was made practicable, which was started in 1852. The Music Hall completed, the project of procuring an organ which should rank with the great organs of the world was next taken up by the Association; and much careful attention was devoted to this matter, resulting in the building of the noble instrument which now stands in the Music Hall. To this project, individual members contributed largely the necessary funds. Finally the necessity of the

[1] The officers elected at the last annual meeting held in January are all Harvard graduates. Their names are as follows: *President*, John S. Dwight (1832); *Vice-President*, Charles C. Perkins (1843); *Recording Secretary*, William P. Blake (1866); *Corresponding Secretary*, S. W. Langmaid (1859); *Treasurer*, S. Lothrop Thorndike (1852); *Directors at Large*, Edward S. Dodge (1873), Henry Ware (1843). The library is at 12 Pemberton Sq., Boston.

organization of a permanent orchestra, for the regular performance of grand symphonies of a high standard, seeming obvious, the Association assumed the direction, organization, and pecuniary guaranty of the admirable series of orchestral concerts which have now been given through fifteen seasons.

Meanwhile the professorship of music, although many years urged upon the College authorities, has become a fact, and with the most gratifying results. The incumbent of the professorship, John K. Paine, has won for himself by his own compositions a high place in the ranks of contemporary composers, while those who have attended his instruction have done no less credit to his training; and the result of the introduction of this study in the University has been that among the graduates of the College are now to be found not a few of the foremost of the professional musicians of Boston, and music is recognized as a profession to be adopted by college-bred men as much as medicine, law, or theology.

The roll of the Harvard Musical Association contains the names of many of the best known of our alumni. Besides those already mentioned, it shows the names of Winthrop, Lowell, Longfellow, Holmes, Perkins, Thayer, Ball, and others, among the living, and of many honored names among the dead. Now, after more than forty years, those of the founders who survive can look with no little satisfaction upon the result of their efforts to give to music a recognized place among the studies of our University, and to advance its highest interests in the community in which they live.

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## SOME INTERESTING FACTS ABOUT EYES.

BY DR. B. JOY JEFFRIES.

My work in our schools [says Dr. Jeffries (1854) in a recent special report to the Boston School Board] has shown the great value of Professor Holmgren's method of examination in allowing an expert thereby to test large numbers rapidly and with accuracy. I have tested for color-blindness all the male students of the Normal Art School, Latin School, English High School, all the high schools, all the grammar schools, School for Deaf Mutes, — 14,469 in number. Of these 608 were color-blind, or 4.202 per cent.

I have also tested all the female students of the Normal Art School, Normal School, Latin School for Girls, Girls' High School, all the high schools, all the grammar schools, School for Deaf Mutes, — 13,458 in number; of these 9 were color-blind, or 0.066 per cent.

These results are so near what is found by the best observers in Europe, that we may take it as the expression of a general law. Color-blindness is not curable by any known methods, and the color-sense does not alter through life: hence the statistics gathered from the schools apply to the whole community. We may conclude that about one male in twenty-five is more or less color-blind, and that the defect very rarely occurs among females. I again call the attention of the Board to the fact, that, whilst something is done in the primary schools in reference to teaching the names of colors, the question of color-blindness on the part of the boys is entirely overlooked.

I have found even in the higher schools but few teachers who had any knowledge of color-blindness, other than that it was an occasional curiosity. The uselessness of attempting to teach a color-blind boy the names of colors, with the idea that he can afterwards apply them, is self-evident. The future education of the color-sense and the teaching of color-names will naturally principally devolve on primary instructors; and it is, of course, absolutely necessary that they should have some knowledge of color-blindness and its peculiar manifestations, such as they can obtain by practical illustration and teaching and by study.

My long-continued labors in the schools, in the cause of science, have been of practical value. Not only has the hitherto unknown and unbelieved percentage of color-blindness been proved in our community, but the extraordinary exemption from this defect on the part of females has been conclusively established. Moreover the color-blind boys were made aware of their defect in such a way that they carry home to their parents or guardians some knowledge of their deficiency, which, as this peculiar chromatic defect becomes more generally known and recognized by the community, will serve as a warning, and prevent the turning into businesses and trades those who do not have the necessary color-perception to pursue them successfully. It is but seldom that a school-boy or those around him are aware of his defective color-sense. To warn a painter, a colorer, a weaver, etc., not to attempt to teach their color-blind boys their own trade, or place them, as in dry-goods stores, where their want of color-sense will soon throw them out, is therefore of practical value to the community as well as to the individuals. I shall moreover be able hereafter to refer to my records of the color-blind when needed, as I have the names of all found deficient, with their school, class, and age. These of course are never to be published, and only shown on proper request of those interested. My work may also be of direct value to our community by the warnings I have sent to railroad employés, engineers, and others, through their color-blind children, that they should not attempt to have these latter follow their own special employment, where the required examinations of the future through State or national laws are sure to detect and eliminate them.

My late work in testing for the lack of knowledge and of use of color-names has still further convinced me that this want does not show itself in school-life, in examinations or exhibitions. Such want does, however, show itself very quickly when the boy comes out into every-day life and occupations. Thus it is that the necessity of teaching colors and color-names to boys has been overlooked. It is naturally supposed that in a general way they must learn them as girls do, from their occupations with colored objects and materials. The fact is, however, that but very few boys of the grammar or higher schools are familiar with the color-names of even the primary colors, and that still less can they correctly apply those names they do remember, when shown colored objects.

Although prepared for this ignorance on the part of the boys, to a certain extent, I confess I was astonished to find it so frequent and great. It seems almost impossible that a bright boy of fourteen, not color-blind, should not know the word *green*, or be able to apply it. Yet this does not give an extreme idea of the truth in reference to the ignorance of color-names and their application amongst our schoolboys.

Ignorance of color-names and their application is not confined to the young. Educated adults are equally at fault from the want of training the color-sense during school-life. I have received letters from adults, not color-blind, whose lack of color-names had been a serious drawback to them in their occupations in every-day life; and they have besought me to urge the teaching of color-names, and the education of the color-sense, in our public schools. Although kept after school for it, I passed, as a Latin School boy, many pleasant hours learning to draw, under genial Mr. Segur. Had those hours been spent in the systematic cultivation of the perception of form, and the training the hands to obey the will, I should not, as now, have to envy the boys and girls who show on every school-blackboard what can be done by thorough and systematic instruction of our sense of form. The cultivation of the other sense our eye possesses, that of color, is at present almost wholly neglected, as was once the sense of hearing or of the voice. What system and instruction have done for the latter, all know, but equally forget the time when the schoolroom was silent, and the possibility of musical instruction not even believed.

The teaching of colors and color-names has been somewhat introduced into our primary schools, where of course it must be commenced. There is, however, and this perhaps very naturally, no system whatever pursued, as is with the education of the voice, the ear, and the sense of form in drawing.

The systematic teaching in the lowest school of color-names and their application has already commenced in Europe, especially in Germany. This is due, in part at least, to the successful efforts of Dr. Hugo Magnus of Breslau, in devising simple and effective methods of teaching, adapted to the capacity of teacher and scholar, and of such value as to receive a diploma of honor from the International Medical Congress which met last year at Amsterdam.

The introduction into our primary schools of a similar system of instruction in colors and color-names would save time now faithfully but aimlessly spent, and send the children into the upper schools ready to be further instructed, so that our schoolboys would graduate ready to turn without chagrin or repulse to the every-day occupations of life, which are with us calling more and more for an educated color-sense, or, rather, a color-sense with common-school education. A few years of instruction have worked wonders in the ear, the voice, and the hand. Let the same be now done for our sense of color, on which also so much depends. It has been supposed, and even claimed, that the exemption on the part of females from color-blindness was due to their familiarity with colored objects and materials. This will not of course hold in reference to the individual, as the color-sense cannot be changed by practice with colors. Whether generations of color-education have caused this sexual difference, is a point to be remembered; for, if sustained, it proves we may commence to eliminate color-blindness from future generations of boys, by teaching and practising their ancestors now under the charge of the School Board.

Our community and our school-children are not different from others. Wherever in the civilized world examinations similar to my own have been carried out by competent observers, the same facts as to color-blindness, and ignorance of color-names and their use, and an undeveloped color-sense, have been found appertaining to males.

## LIBRARIAN WINSOR'S REPORT.

A FEW sections of general interest are taken from the report of the librarian, to show the progress at the library, and the great work being done there.

"It is worthy of remark, that the bibliographical spirit was never so rife in literary centres the world over as at present; and some part of this activity is traced to a kind of regeneration in the study which has taken place in this country. During the year, the English Society of Arts has presented a report to the Prince of Wales, its president, proposing the printing of a universal catalogue of printed books, thus initiating the discussion which must always precede a great work. The Trustees of the British Museum are contemplating the printing of a catalogue of books in English published before 1640. The Advocates' Library at Edinburgh has completed its printed catalogue. The Bodleian has already begun, and the British Museum is considering, the supplementing of their main authors' catalogue with one of subjects, a help to the user that the libraries of America, almost alone among the great libraries of the world, have hitherto had the courage to undertake. No more important work has been done in the cataloguing of collections than the general indexes of their resources, which the Library of Congress and the Boston Athenæum are now carrying forward. The Spanish student finds in Mr. Whitney's Catalogue of the Ticknor Collection, just completed, a special bibliographical monograph, than which few were ever more carefully prepared. Rarely will a catalogue be found more serviceable to the average student than that, still unfortunately incomplete, now issuing from the Brooklyn Library. It is also a subject for congratulation with all librarians, that private enterprise, and a courage that obstacles could not check, have carried through the publication of the American Catalogue, as a representation of our current literature."

Speaking of the progress of the new classification of the books he says: —

"One of the grand divisions which have been permanently re-arranged during the year is that of Ballads and Legends (or *popular* literature in its technical sense), and Folk-lore generally. Owing to the assiduous interest manifested in this department by Professor Child, it is doubtful if a superior collection, as a whole, exists elsewhere. Some of the unique books, already appropriated by great European collections, are of course wanting; but copies have, in some cases, been procured, and the manuscript part of the collection is of peculiar value."

He gives the total accessions of the year as 10,389, a larger annual addition than ever before made, and adds: —

"The most noteworthy addition of the year was that made through Mr. Agassiz's generosity, by the purchase of Dr. Hagen's private entomological library for the Library of the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy. It consists of two thousand volumes and about three thousand pamphlets. The whole is still under the immediate care of Dr. Hagen in his apartments at the Museum, and to it have now been transferred those works on the same science which formed part of the general collection in the same building. Mr. Scudder, himself well known as an entomologist, has made to me a detailed report which verifies my belief that this collection now constitutes the most considerable of all American entomological libraries."

This enumeration by Mr. Scudder has since appeared in the Bulletin of the Library, No. 14, and has also been issued separately. The present extent of the Library is thus shown: —

| | Volumes. | Pamphlets. |
|---|---|---|
| Gore Hall (College Library) | 282,500 | 176,000 |
| Law School | 17,500 | .... |
| Scientific School | 2,200 | 200 |
| Divinity School | 17,500 | .... |
| Medical School | 2,000 | .... |
| Museum of Zoölogy | 13,300 | 8,000 |
| Observatory (Phillips Library) | 7,000 | 300 |
| Botanic Garden | 3,000 | 1,200 |
| Bussey Institution | 2,100 | 750 |
| Peabody Museum | 320 | 350 |
| | 347,420 | 186,800 |

Speaking of the circulation the librarian says, —

"The use of books goes on increasing naturally if the conditions are favorable. It is a librarian's province to watch those conditions, and to prevent relapse. Diligent administration, considerate forbearance, care that no rule is enforced for the sake of mere outward uniformity, and the establishment of reciprocal confidence between the government and the users of the library, open the way to many relaxations of old-established prohibitions, which could not be safely allowed if a less conciliatory spirit prevailed. There should be no bar to the use of books but the rights of others; and it is to the credit of the mass of library-users, that, when a librarian manifests that single purpose, he can safely be liberal in the discharge of his trust."

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## THE HARVARD DIVINITY SCHOOL.

FROM THE BOSTON *DAILY ADVERTISER.*

THE Divinity School connected with Harvard University has been for some time past the subject of discussion among its friends and its critics. It is a small school, and its friends have thought it right to ask for its enlargement. Its faculty is small, and in consequence the school has failed to attract many students. Still there is a foundation broad enough and strong enough for a noble building. The question has arisen, whether it is worth while to rear such a building; whether an attempt should not be made to give the Theological School a renown similar to that enjoyed by the Law School. The critics of the Theological School are disposed to find fault with it in many ways. Many such do not shrink from thinking of sectarianism when they discuss the school now under consideration, and the friends of the school agree with them in being entirely unwilling to support or to countenance sectarianism in any form. It is a duty to honor the Church, and to respect the Christian ministry; but sectarianism is a matter of personal choice, or, more generally, of individual misfortune. The Harvard school is not sectarian, and it is either prejudice or something worse to bring that charge against it. The charge needs no contrary argument, it being sufficient to point to the origin, the history, and the present organization of the school. But critics have rarely built up much, and in discussing the Harvard Divinity School it is not just to assume an apologetic tone. Every good school has its opponents and enemies; and, if they can destroy it by censorious criticism, it is hardly worth the saving.

Is it legitimate, then, to ask the friends of Harvard and of the liberal arts to help in making the Divinity School great and powerful? Undoubtedly it is. The funds now at hand, and the library, surpass those of almost all other theological schools in the country. Nor is the country disposed to be satisfied with an illiterate or narrow-minded clergy. A good lawyer and a good physician strongly desire that there be good divines; for in rank and dignity the liberal professions are all alike, and one cannot suffer without causing some injury to the other. Conventicles and sectarian schools produce narrow men whom few people hold in honor. Hence a plea for a strong theological school is as legitimate as a plea for legal and medical schools, for theology is one of the liberal arts. That it is occasionally degraded into sectarianism, proves nothing against it. The quacks, whom even the civil law considers with disfavor, do not make medical schools superfluous. On the contrary. It is sectarianism negatively, and the requirement of the country, together with the good of Harvard College, which demand that there be true theological schools, well endowed with funds, with a strong and large faculty.

Fine observers have remarked that the Latin schools and academies of the country have lowered themselves often into mere fitting-schools, which confine their object to the dry and dreary labor of pushing boys through the entrance examinations of the colleges. It may be said with equal propriety that almost all our universities have permitted the theological department to be their weakest part. A thoroughly trained divine is held in great and general esteem, and few persons care whether he happens to be called this or that; for all thoughtful people are grateful to gentlemen who can communicate to them a part of that liberal learning and those exuberant resources which have been accumulated in the theology of eighteen centuries. There is no respectable clergyman in any denomination who does not read the books produced in another branch of the church, partly for his own edification and mainly for the benefit of his hearers. And no well-appointed clergyman's library is without books written by Americans and foreigners, by members of various churches, Protestants and Catholics. The best theological books, and those of the widest influence, are written by men who were satisfied to belong to the church of the New Testament, though an accident

placed them in some particular field, often a narrow one against which their theological mind rebelled. The comparative neglect of theology in the United States has promoted sectarianism, and compels theological students to go abroad, either for their books or even for direct instruction.

The theological professors of Andover, Newton, Yale, Harvard, Princeton, and other reputable schools, encourage their students to study in Germany; and no competent man ever charged the theological faculties of the German universities with sectarianism. A particular professor is called liberal or narrow, learned or pedantic, instructive or barren, as the case may be. But it makes very little or no difference whether he calls himself Lutheran or Reformed. Why, then, is it not time to save the waste and inconvenience of going abroad for a few lecture-courses, when better instruction can be made accessible at home? The most illustrious faculty of the Protestant world is, perhaps, at Leipsic. A list of the lectures given during the term ending with Easter may be mentioned here, partly to show that the subjects have no connection with sectarianism, and also to indicate what it is desirable to have in some way at Harvard. Not that Harvard should follow any foreign model, but it is useful to compare a successful faculty with a school which it is intended to enlarge. The theological faculty at Leipsic has thirteen members, — nine professors, and four instructors. Kahnis lectured on church history; Luthardt taught systematic theology, and interpreted the first three Gospels; Delitzsch explained the origin and history of the Old Testament; Hofmann and Baur discussed the practical duties of the clergyman; Schmidt interpreted the Fourth Gospel; Hölemann lectured on the Messianic passages of the Bible; Ryssel taught Hebrew grammar; Guthe explained the theology of the Old Testament; König discussed the prophet Daniel; Schultze presented the antiquities of the Christian religion; Fricke read lectures on positive theology; Lechler took a vacation. The students, four hundred and nineteen in all, attend voluntarily, and the teachers are appointed very much like the Harvard professors. They are gentlemen of good standing, with a taste for university life, and have given evidence of being learned and experienced.

Harvard has no sectarian tests and no sectarian preferences. The professors of the Medical School are not asked whether they believe in evolution; or not; and it is thought sufficient if they introduce their students into the science of anatomy, physiology, and pathology. It is desirable that as much be done for the theological faculty. There is no danger of too much theology, but of too little; and sectarianism will diminish in proportion as theologic studies are broadened and deepened. For sectarianism flourishes best among the illiterate; while theology is impossible unless it is made to rest on philology, philosophy, and history. And the only way to build up a theological school is by giving it a learned and a large faculty. But learned and honorable professors cannot be had unless they are given academic liberty and salaries. Harvard gives liberty, but the theological faculty suffers from want. To relieve this want is a public duty, of which it is honorable to remind the alumni of the University, no less than the friends of the liberal professions.

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## NEW BOOKS BY HARVARD GRADUATES.

*Notes on Petroleum. With an account of the oil-bearing horizons of Kentucky.* By N. S. Shaler. *Bulletin of the Kentucky Geological Survey*, March, 1880.

This paper gives a summary of the conditions which in this State seem to determine the origin and distribution of the petroleum deposits. It is designed as a report preliminary to the more extended studies of these deposits now in preparation by that Survey.

*On the Improvement of the Rivers of Kentucky.* By N. S. Shaler. *Bulletin of the Kentucky Geological Survey*, March, 1880.

This paper contains an account of the relation of the navigable streams of that State to its mineral deposits.

A third edition of "Harvard and its Surroundings" is now in the hands of the binder, and will be published soon after the first of April. This little volume is the only guide-book to the University, and is almost indispensable to any library. The text has been thoroughly revised to date. The book contains nearly seventy illustrations, including forty heliotype-photographs; and it forms a history, guide-book, album, and souvenir of the whole University. Copies in cloth ($1.50), or paper ($1.00), can be had of Charles W. Sever, University Bookstore, Cambridge, or of Moses King, publisher of The Harvard Register.

Professor William Cook is revising Otto's German Grammar, for Henry Holt & Co., the publishers of the old edition.

Henry Cabot Lodge (1871) will soon have ready a collection of "Ballads and Lyrics," which will be published by Houghton, Osgood, & Co., Boston.

Professor James Barr Ames (1868) will have ready, about May 15, the complete edition of "Bills and Notes," used as a text-book at the Harvard Law School.

Edward E. Hale (1839) is preparing a sketch of the history of Phi Beta Kappa, based on his article in the *Atlantic Monthly* of last July; with some additional notes. It will be published during the summer by Roberts Brothers, Boston.

Rev. A. B. Muzzey (1824) of Cambridge is preparing a volume to be entitled, "Reminiscences of Men of the Revolution, or their Families, and Records, with other Papers." Among these are Otis, Quincy, Lincoln, Adams, Munroe, Parker, Bowers, Boutelle, and Muzzey. The author would be pleased to receive any personal recollections, or old and rare records, relating to these men and their families.

John T. Wheelwright (1876) and F. J. Stimson (1876) have written a "moral travesty" entitled "Rollo's Journey to Cambridge," which is destined to meet with considerable success. The readers of the *Harvard Lampoon* have already had a hearty laugh over the text and illustrations, and they will now be pleased to get it in convenient shape and handsomely printed; while those who have not already enjoyed it have in store a bit of good humor that is worth its cost. It is illustrated by F. G. Attwood, and published by A. Williams & Co., of Boston.

Justin Winsor (1853), the librarian of Harvard University, is editor-in-chief of a work now in active preparation, that promises to be not only one of the ablest-written and best-printed books of its class, but also one of the most valuable of the histories of New England. For, although it will be entitled "The Memorial History of Boston," still it will include the history of the present county of Suffolk from 1630 to 1880, which is so closely interwoven with the early history of this country. The object of the work is to commemorate the 250th anniversary of the founding of Boston, and to present the history and description of the city at various times, reviewing its growth from its settlement to the present day. The contents, which will fill four quarto volumes of at least five hundred pages each, can be conjectured from the chief chronological divisions of the text: "Pre-historic Period and Natural History," "Early History," "Colonial Period," "Provincial Period," "Revolutionary Period," and "The Last Hundred Years." A section of "Special Topics" closes the list of contents. In this comes a chapter on the reciprocal influence of Boston and Harvard College through their history, the writing of which is intrusted to John Noble, clerk of the Supreme Judicial Court. The plan of the work, which comprises the grouping of many representative writers, each one of whom is thoroughly familiar with the subject about which he writes, is in charge of an executive committee, consisting of Rev. Edward Everett Hale, D.D. (1839), Dr. Samuel A. Green (1851), and Charles Deane (A.M. 1856). The long list of eminent writers embrace a host of Harvard names, such as: —

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Charles Francis Adams (1825). | Asa Gray (A.M. 1844). | John Noble (1850). |
| Charles F. Adams, jun. (1856). | Samuel A. Green (1851). | Andrew P. Peabody (1826). |
| Joel A. Allen. | Oliver Wendell Holmes (1829). | Francis W. Palfrey (1831). |
| Phillips Brooks (1855). | Edward Everett Hale (1839). | Edward G. Porter (1858). |
| E. L. Bynner (*l.* 1865). | George S. Hale (1844). | Frederick W. Putnam. |
| Mellen Chamberlain (*l.* 1848). | Samuel F. Haven (1826). | Josiah P. Quincy (1850). |
| James Freeman Clarke (1829). | Thomas W. Higginson (1841). | James Read (1855). |
| Charles Deane (A.M. 1856). | John D. Long (1857). | George Ripley (1823). |
| George Dexter (1858). | Henry Cabot Lodge (1871). | Nathaniel S. Shaler (*s.* 1862). |
| Charles K. Dillaway (1825). | Joseph Lovering (1833). | George M. Towle (*l.* 1863). |
| John S. Dwight (1832). | Alonzo A. Miner (A.M. 1863). | W. H. Whitmore (A.M. 1867). |
| Arthur Dexter (1851). | John T. Morse, jun. (1860). | Robert C. Winthrop (1808). |
| George E. Ellis (1833). | Alexander McKenzie (1859). | Justin Winsor (1853). |
| Henry W. Foote (1858). | Samuel F. McCleary (1841). | |

The volumes will be handsomely and fully illustrated; and the publishers, C. F. Jewett & Co., Boston, announce that Vol. I. will be ready in the summer or autumn of 1880, and that the others will follow at intervals of several months.

# THE HARVARD REGISTER.

THE HARVARD REGISTER goes to press on the first day of each month; and, to insure the prompt insertion of accepted communications, they should be sent as early in the month as possible. All persons in any way interested in Harvard University are respectfully solicited to send in such items or articles as may seem to them appropriate for THE HARVARD REGISTER; the writer's name must invariably be attached, not necessarily for publication.

THE HARVARD REGISTER is not an official publication; but it has the good-will of the authorities of the University.

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## OLD CATALOGUES AND REPORTS WANTED.

THE University has an insufficient supply of the printed catalogues and reports of former years. Gentlemen who have in their possession odd copies or broken sets of the Annual Catalogue of the University, of the President's Annual Report, or of the Treasurer's Annual Statement, which they do not value, will please send them by mail or express to the Secretary of Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass. Any other printed matter relating to the University will be gladly received. Express charges will be paid, and postage returned, by the University.

## THE QUINQUENNIAL CATALOGUE.

THE six thousand living alumni of Harvard University are now so scattered that it is impossible to keep informed of the whereabouts and the record of all, unless they themselves send the information which is wanted. The "Quinquennial," upon which John L. Sibley of Cambridge spends so many months' work, is now being prepared for the printer; and it is to be hoped that all alumni will aid him as much as possible, by sending at once the replies to the questions printed on the inside covers of the last Triennial Catalogue.

## SPECIMEN COPIES.

THE first four numbers of THE HARVARD REGISTER have been sent to every graduate and officer. No one, however, need feel compelled to pay for the copies received, or write about them. The publisher asks only that they will be kind enough to look through them. Then, if they think two hundred pages of the matter furnished, with the thirty accompanying illustrations, are worth two dollars, we should be pleased to receive the subscription. No one is considered a subscriber who does not specifically order the paper.

## REGULAR MEETINGS.

THE PRESIDENT AND FELLOWS. — The second and the last Monday of each month, 11 A.M., at 70 Water Street, Boston.

THE COLLEGE FACULTY. — The first and third Mondays of each month, 7.30 P.M., in No. 5 University Hall, Cambridge.

THE DIVINITY SCHOOL FACULTY. — The last Tuesday of each month, 7.30 P.M., at the President's house.

THE SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL FACULTY. — The third Tuesday of each month, 7.30 P.M., at No. 5 University Hall, Cambridge.

THE MEDICAL SCHOOL FACULTY. — The first Saturday of each month, 7.30 P.M., at the Dean's residence, No. 114 Boylston Street, Boston.

THE PARIETAL COMMITTEE. — The first and third Mondays of each month, 7 P.M., in No. 5 University Hall, Cambridge.

THE ACADEMIC COUNCIL. — The third Wednesdays of October, December, February, and April, and the Thursday before Commencement, 8 P.M., at the President's office.

THE LAW SCHOOL FACULTY. — The second Tuesday of each month, 7.30 P.M., at the President's house.

## NOTES.

SCRIBNER'S MONTHLY will shortly contain an elaborate and well-illustrated article on the Botanic Garden and Herbarium.

ARRANGEMENTS are being made to transfer probably five or six thousand volumes of the Divinity-School Library to Gore Hall.

THE Lowell "*Daily Courier*," March 5, devotes two columns to a report of the funeral services of the late Rev. Edwin A. Lecompte (1862).

FREDERICK LAW OLMSTED of New York, who a short time ago suggested a plan for the Back Bay Park, received the degree of A.M. at Harvard in 1864.

AT the Harvard Meeting for Scientific Discussion, held on Thursday, March 25, at 19 University Hall, it was voted to discontinue the meetings until October.

PROFESSOR FREDERIC D. ALLEN of Yale College, whose admirable "Remnants of Early Latin" has just been published, was tutor in Greek at Harvard during the year 1873–74.

A CONSIDERABLE number of the more expensive books relating to botany have been transferred from Gore Hall to the new fireproof library structure at the herbarium of the Botanic Garden.

WILLIAM MORRIS DAVIS, instructor in geology, presented at the 678th regular meeting of the Harvard Natural History Society, March 16, a communication on "Photographs of Glaciers."

A FIRE broke out in Hollis Hall about half-past one o'clock, March 25, but was extinguished with slight loss, which falls chiefly on the occupants of room No. 17, William Choate (1881) and Stephen M. Gordon, a special student.

LUCIEN CARR, assistant curator of the Peabody Museum, at its 677th regular meeting, which took place March 2, presented to the Harvard Natural History Society a paper on "Crania from the Santa Barbara Islands."

PROFESSOR MOSES COIT TYLER, of the University of Michigan, will spend part of next summer in Cambridge so as to avail himself of the advantages afforded by the Harvard College Library in continuing his work, the "History of American Literature."

THE Latin song, "Qui alicujus gradûs," etc., "first sung in 1836, at the two-hundredth anniversary of the founding of Harvard College," and again at Delmonico's at the annual dinner of the Harvard Club of New York, Feb. 20, 1880, was written for the first occasion by the late Dr. Jacob Bigelow (class of 1806) of Boston.

JOHN C. SOLEY, lieutenant U.S.N., and instructor in gunnery and ordnance at the United-States Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md., left college to enter the service during the late war, and was thereby unable to graduate with his class in 1865. He has now in the hands of the public printer a report on the systems of naval education in Europe.

EDWARD ATKINSON of Boston delivered two lectures before the Harvard Finance Club, in Boylston Hall, March 4 and 11, on "The Railway System of the United States considered as a factor in the Polity of Great Britain and America," and "A National Banking System essential to the effective working of the Railway Service, and to the Subsistence of the People."

ST. MARK'S SCHOOL, founded in 1865, a well-established and eminently respectable preparatory school for Harvard, will want next year at least one and probably two instructors. Persons desiring to make application should address, with proper credentials, Rev. J. I. T. Coolidge, Southborough, Mass. Harvard graduates have heretofore been given the preference.

C. J. TRAIN of the class of 1865 and C. H. Manning (*s.* 1862) left Harvard to enter the army, and consequently failed to get their degrees. Both are now at United-States Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md., the former being lieutenant-commander U.S.N., and instructor in astronomy, navigation, and surveying; and the latter being engineer U.S.N., and instructor in steam-engineering.

THE *Bulletin of the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy*, vol. vi., No. 3, contains: "Reports on the Results of Dredging, under the Supervision of Alexander Agassiz, in the Gulf of Mexico, 1877–78, by the United-States Coast-Survey Steamer 'Blake,' Lieutenant-Commander C. D. Sigsbee, U.S.N., commanding. V. General Conclusions from a Preliminary Examination of the Mollusca," by W. H. Dall, nine pages.

DR. H. A. HAGEN, professor of entomology at the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy, issued in 1862 his "Bibliotheca Entomologica," the most important work ever published on the subject; and he has prepared a continuation of it up to the date of his coming to Cambridge, in 1867, which may in time be printed. And now it is to be regretted that Dr. Hagen feels compelled to discontinue the work, and leave it for younger hands to do.

CHAUNCY-HALL SCHOOL, the oldest private school in Boston, has sent classes for the past fifty years to college, and out of the large number of students recommended for admission by the principals, only one was rejected.

THERE are some persons who believe that they have something worth saying to the readers of THE HARVARD REGISTER, and are willing to pay for the privilege of doing so; and therefore the readers of the paper can well afford to glance through the advertising columns to see whether there is not something of particular interest to them.

MRS. ELIZABETH BELL MANNING, who died March 4 at the age of ninety-five years, was one of the oldest residents of Cambridge. In 1812 she was married to the Rev. John Lovejoy Abbot (1805), and in 1822 to Dr. Samuel Manning, jun., (1822). For seventy-seven years she has resided in the old "Bishop's Palace," almost opposite Gore Hall.

RAND, AVERY, & CO. of Boston have already printed several editions, comprising in all forty-five thousand copies, of "King's Pocket-book of Cincinnati," an eighty-two-page alphabetical guide to that city, compiled and published last summer by Moses King. John Shillito & Co., of Cincinnati, O., who now own the electrotype-plates, will probably print another ten thousand copies to meet the demands at the coming May musical festival.

THE very extensive collection of maps belonging to the Library is now undergoing a re-arrangement, which will secure for it a geographical and chronological grouping. When this is done they will be newly catalogued. The collection, which chiefly dates from the gift of the late Col. Thorndike, who purchased the well-known Eberling Library in 1817, is accounted one of the best in the country for early American maps; it is not known, indeed, that it is surpassed by any.

A CORRESPONDENT writes: "The Yankee Doodled Latin song in the March number of THE HARVARD REGISTER is funny; but the maker did not know the tune, or took the license of forcing a superfluous syllable at the beginning of each chorus line. The first chorus, for instance, would be, cut to the music: —

'Rite gratulandum est
Abstinendum joco,
Actis binis sæculis
Sapitur in loco.'"

A CONCERT supplementary to the Harvard Symphony Series took place in Sanders Theatre, March 30, and was both a popular and musical success. Ole Bull, who volunteered his services, was received with great applause and enthusiastically encored after each of his performances. The Harvard Glee Club gave two part-songs with the usual delicacy of expression and fineness of shading. George L. Osgood (1866) sang a tenor romanza from Schubert and several songs of Franz, and for an encore he gave a most beautiful and graceful musical setting of Byron's "Maid of Athens." Warren A. Locke (1869) and Arthur W. Foote (1874) were the pianists of the evening. Taken altogether, the concert was a pleasant and successful affair, and indicates that a series of concerts carefully adapted to the popular taste might be successfully given.

## GRADUATES.

DANIEL S. GREELEY (1844) is city and county surveyor at Chicago, Ill.

CHARLES E. MUNROE (*s.* 1871) is professor of chemistry at the United States Naval Academy, at Annapolis, Md.

WILLIAM T. BARKER (1873) is the senior member of the firm of W. T. Barker & Co., wholesale paper dealers, Boston.

GAMALIEL BRADFORD (1849) delivered the last of a course of four lectures, given by the Harvard Finance Club, in Boylston Hall, March 18. Subject: "The Modern Use and Abuse of Credit."

THE Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association recently elected the following officers: President, William I. Bowditch (1838); vice-presidents, John G. Whittier (A.M. 1860), George F. Hoar (1846), James Freeman Clarke (1829), T. W. Higginson (1841), Wendell Phillips (1831), Cyrus A. Bartol (*s.* 1835), and Jesse H. Jones (1856); treasurer, Samuel E. Sewall (1817).

DR. BENJAMIN APTHORP GOULD (1844) who in 1879 issued a book entitled "Uranometria Argentina," which gives the brightness and position of every fixed star down to the seventh magnitude within one hundred degrees of the South Pole, is spoken of by a correspondent of the Boston *Advertiser* as follows: "A son of Boston, in his university career at Göttingen, in the United-States Coast Survey, the Sanitary Commission, the editorship of the *Astronomical Journal*, the great foundation at Albany, and finally, in another republic and another hemisphere, as the creator of the national Argentine Observatory at Cordoba, he has shed renown upon his country, upon *alma mater*, and upon his native city."

W. A. Locke (1869) is teacher of the piano, Cambridge.

William A. Spinney (1878) is master of the Adams School, Newtonville.

D. D. Ranlett (1857) is treasurer of the Central Vermont Railroad, St. Albans, Vt.

Ambrose C. Richardson (1873) is teacher of languages at the Park Institute, Rye, N.Y.

John D. Washburn (1853) is the Recording Secretary of the American Antiquarian Society.

Edwin H. Abbot (1855) is one of the two trustees of the Wisconsin Central Railroad Company, Milwaukee, Wis.

Charles A. Chase (1855) is treasurer of the Worcester County Institution for Savings, — a position to which he was appointed in November last.

Augustus E. Willson (1869) has given up his position in the United-States Treasury at Washington, and is devoting himself to the practice of law at Louisville, Ky.; his firm being Harlan & Willson.

Charles H. Whiting (1879) has just formed a co-partnership with Edward H. Hall; and the new firm succeeds to the business of Nichols & Hall, publishers and jobbers in books and stationery in Boston.

Montgomery James (*s.* 1876), who rowed in the University crews of 1875 and 1876, is now in South Africa. Since last June he has been fighting the Zulus, and has seen hard service in Bullen's division of the Light Horse.

Frank H. Eaton (1875) was appointed, some months ago, teacher of mathematics in the Provincial Normal School, Truro, N.S., and has recently been elected examiner of mathematics and physics in the University of Halifax, N.S.

Edward B. Sawtell (1862) read before the Fitchburg Literary Club, Feb. 16, a paper giving quite fully the history of the organization from its beginning in 1867. By vote of the club it was published in the Fitchburg *Sentinel*, March 13.

M. E. Wadsworth (Ph.D. 1879) at the general meeting of the Boston Society of Natural History, March 17, presented a communication on "The Iron Ores of Lake Superior, and their Associated Rocks." Dr. Wadsworth is the assistant in lithology at the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy.

Professor Josiah P. Cooke (1848) began, March 10, a series of six stereopticon exhibitions illustrating "A Journey through Scotland," and giving upwards of five hundred excellent views that have not yet been seen in this vicinity. The exhibitions take place on the Wednesday evenings of March and April, in Boylston Hall, Cambridge, at 7.30.

George I. Jones & Co., of St. Louis, Mo., of which George I. Jones (1871) is senior member, are publishers not only of a long list of law and miscellaneous books and pamphlets, but also of three standard periodicals, the *Southern Law Review*, a bi-monthly, at $5 a year; the *Journal of Speculative Philosophy*, a quarterly, at $3; and the *Western*, a bi-monthly, at $2.

Rev. William W. Boyd, D.D. (1871), pastor of the Second Baptist Church, St. Louis, Mo., and one of the most popular of all the clergymen in that city, delivered Sunday evening, March 7, from his pulpit, by request of the "Missouri Gymnasium," an earnest and eloquent argument for physical culture. The large church was crowded with an appreciative audience, including a delegation of three hundred members of the gymnasium. A report of the address occupies three and a half columns of the St. Louis *Daily Times*, March 8.

The statement made in the last number of The Harvard Register, that the class of 1853 furnishes more officers to the University than any other, was slightly incorrect. The class of 1871 has in the catalogue for the present year the names of seven instructors. Professor W. E. Byerly, Dr. E. Emerton, Dr. W. Faxon, and Henry N. Wheeler are in the academical department; Dr. W. B. Hills and Dr. G. M. Garland in the Medical School; and Edward Burgess in the Bussey Institution. Dr. Henry Cabot Lodge, who retired from the Department of History this year, is now a member of the Visiting Committee; and Dr. John H. Wheeler, now holding one of the Parker fellowships abroad, has given occasional instruction since graduation.

James Freeman Clarke (1829) began, March 16, in the Church of the Disciples, Boston, a course of seven lectures on "Epochs and Events in Religious History," embodying those recently delivered by him before the Lowell Institute. Those already delivered were, March 16, "The Christian Church in the Catacombs," with eighteen stereopticon illustrations; March 19, "The Buddhist Monks of Central Asia," with twelve illustrations; March 23, "The Christian Monks and Monastic Life," with fourteen illustrations; March 30, "Jeanne d'Arc," according to the latest researches. And those yet to be delivered are, April 2, "Savonarola and the Renaissance;" April 6, "Wesley and the Methodists;" April 9, "The Huguenots of France and America."

Professor William James (*m.* 1869) delivered a lecture in Sanders Theatre, March 11, under the auspices of the Harvard Natural History Society. Subject: "The Function of Great Men in Social Evolution."

Charles F. Barnard, class secretary of 1828, writes to the Waltham *Transcript*, regarding his lately deceased classmate, Lewis Smith: "For many years after we graduated, a very busy, useful, and honorable life prevented Mr. Smith from attending our class-meetings, of which he was always duly notified. Upon our semi-centennial anniversary of graduation he appeared among us. Eight or ten years our senior, and away from us for fifty years, hardly one of us recognized the classmate of the good old long-ago. He was gladly greeted, however, when we knew him. Every class gathering since, he has promptly and pleasantly attended. And, with rapidly lessening numbers, we add his name to the list of our departed comrades and friends with regret. He leaves a fair fame behind him, — the fame of a modest, meritorious man, scholar, teacher, and workman."

Pliny Earle Chase (1839) is the author of the following publications relating to Archæology and Ethnology: 1. "Sanscrit and Indo-European Roots and Analogues." *Proc. Am. Phil. Soc.*, vii. 2. "Chinese and Indo-European Roots and Analogues." *Ibid.*, viii., 5, 299. 3. "Chinese Seal inscriptions." *Ibid.*, ix., 139. 4. "Origin of Alphabets." *Ibid.*, 145, 173. 5. "On the number of vowel-sounds in other languages which are foreign to the English language; and on possible vowel-sounds which are not used in any language." *Ibid.*, 271. 6. "Comparative fitness of languages for musical expression." *Ibid.*, 419. 7. "On certain primitive names for the Supreme Being." *Ibid.*, 420. 8. "Radical significance of Numerals." *Ibid.*, x. 18. 9. "Copto-Egyptian Vocabulary." *Ibid.*, 69. 10. "On Radical Etymology." *Ibid.*, 345. 11. "Transcript of a curious manuscript work in cipher, supposed to be astrological." *Ibid.*, xiii. 477. 12. "Comparative Etymology of the Yoruba Language." *Trans. Amer. Phil. Soc.*, xiii.

Professor Sylvester Waterhouse (1853) has sent a very significant letter to the Secretary of the Bureau of Statistics of Labor and Industries of New Jersey, in which he speaks most enthusiastically of the prospects of the United States in fibre industries resulting from the cultivation and utilization of the *abutilon avicennæ*. He says the plant grows throughout the West in rank and wild luxuriance, and has the spirit and capacity of conquest, already having taken possession of large tracts of land. Its tenacity of life and rapid spread render its cultivation a far easier task than its extermination. There are to-day, in the suburbs of St. Louis, Mo., stalks of abutilon eight feet in height; and it is claimed that the fibre is superior to hemp in whiteness, strength, durability, and cheapness of production. He then argues for the offering of bounties to stimulate inventors and cultivators, and adds, "If it be wise to discourage the importation of foreign products by means of a tariff, certainly it cannot be impolitic to develop native substitutes by the bestowment of bounties."

Among the occupations in which Harvard graduates are prominently to be found, is that of librarians or assistant librarians. In the Harvard Library are Justin Winsor (1853), who succeeded the veteran librarian emeritus, John Langdon Sibley (1825), and Samuel H. Scudder (*s.* 1862), the successor of John Fiske (1863); in the Boston Athenæum, Charles A. Cutter (1855); Boston Public Library, Mellen Chamberlain (*l.* 1848), Arthur M. Knapp (1863), and Lindsay Swift (1877); Astor Library, Robbins Little (*l.* 1870); Brooklyn Library, Stephen B. Noyes (1853); Massachusetts Historical Society, Dr. Samuel A. Green (1851) and John A. Henshaw (1847); Peabody Institute, N. M. Robertson (1839); Essex Institute, Dr. Henry Wheatland (1832) and William P. Upham (1856); Williams College Library, Truman H. Safford (1854); Andover Theological Seminary Library, William L. Ropes (1846); Massachusetts Institute of Technology Library, William P. Atkinson (1838); American Antiquarian Society, Samuel F. Haven (1826); American Academy of Arts and Sciences, Samuel H. Scudder (*s.* 1862); Phillips Library at the Harvard Observatory, Arthur Searle (1856); Historical and Philosophical Society of Ohio, Julius Dexter (1860); Delaware Historical Society, Joseph R. Walter (1865); Worcester Public Library, Samuel S. Green (1858); Haverhill Public Library, Edward Capen (1842); Lawrence Public Library, Frederic H. Hedge, jun. (1851); Waltham Free Library, Andrew J. Lathrop (1859); Natick Public Library, Daniel Wight (1837); Boston Medical Library, James R. Chadwick (1865) and Edwin H. Brigham (*m.* 1868); Boston Society of Natural History, Edward Burgess (1871); Boston Social Law Library, Francis W. Vaughan (1853); Harvard Musical Association Library, John S. Dwight (1832); Charlestown Branch of the Boston Public Library, Cornelius S. Cartée (*m.* 1849); Maine State Library, John D. Myrick (1858). All the trustees of the Boston Public Library, excepting those serving officially from the City Council, are Harvard graduates.

The anniversary of the seventieth birthday of Rev. James Freeman Clarke (1829) will be celebrated by his church on April 4.

Dr. Francis M. Weld, secretary of the class of 1860, is now at work on his class report, which he will have ready before Commencement.

Dr. Charles F. Folsom (1860) lectured in Sanders Theatre, March 25, on "Epidemics." The lecture was given under the auspices of the Harvard Natural History Society.

Thomas W. Higginson (1841) delivered a lecture before the Young People's Club of the First Parish, Cambridge, March 3. Subject: "Passages from an European Diary."

Alexander Agassiz (1855) delivered the second lecture in the fourth course of the Harvard Natural History Society, March 18, at Sanders Theatre. Subject: "The Caribbean Sea."

Professor Benjamin Peirce (1829) has been for a larger number of years in the service of the University than any one has ever been since its foundation, with the exception of Henry Flynt of the class of 1693.

David Worcester (1832) is a resident of Albion, Iowa. He is a brother of the distinguished lexicographer, the author of Worcester's Dictionary, in the preparation of which he gave considerable assistance, and is said to be "a ripe scholar and a genial old gentleman."

John P. Wyman, jun. (1874), after taking a two-years' course at Harvard Law School, received the degree of LL.B. He then spent two years in business-life, and has now returned to review his studies at the Law School, preparatory to taking up the practice of law.

Joseph H. Choate (1852) delivered the address at the opening ceremonies of the New York Museum of Fine Arts, March 30. His address, which embodied not only the history, description, prospects, and future plans of the institution, but also an earnest appeal for further contributions, was enthusiastically received by an audience composed of upwards of two thousand ladies and gentlemen.

William Thomas, to whom John J. Russell (1843) at the recent New-York Harvard Club dinner referred when he spoke of "the sole survivor of the class of 1807" as still walking the streets of Plymouth, and as "a genial, hale old gentleman, whose clear recollections of Cambridge go back more than seventy-five years," appears at the head of the list of paid subscriptions to The Harvard Register.

"A Man who has already Become Famous" is the head-line of an interesting and enthusiastic biographical and descriptive column-and-a-half sketch of John Fiske (1863), the late assistant librarian of Harvard University, in the Boston *Sunday Herald*, March 28, from which the following paragraph is taken: "Mr. Fiske's library, in his capacious and æsthetically-planned house, attests the breadth and abundance of his intellectual sympathies. Here on one shelf we find the complete works of Diodorus Siculus, in the original; in a neighboring corner, Bopp and Pott, Muir's 'Sanskrit Texts,' Max Müller, works on Oriental religion, and a mass of folk-tales. Across the room, guarded by a fine bust of Dante, are volumes of Italian poetry, Goethe, Voltaire; sometimes several editions, in different languages, of a single work. Another phalanx of shelves is devoted to a rich historical collection. In the sunny curtained alcove formed by a bay-window, Humboldt's 'Kosmos' sits ponderously above Darwin, blinking at Tennyson, Chaucer, and many another singer opposite. It may safely be said, that in addition to his ethnological, philological, and philosophical interests, the occupant of this study — with between three and four thousand volumes as his constant companions — has a critical as well as sympathetic appreciation of every kind of imaginative or fanciful compositions, from Shakspeare down to Gilbert's 'Bab Ballads.' Yet no one could be less 'bookish' in disposition and conversation. One may spend hours with him conversing on the little matters of daily life, or on current politics or music, without encountering the slightest approach to a parade of erudition, or the dragging-in of heavier themes; yet, when one wishes to turn to the latter, there is always a rich store of knowledge, opinion, and suggestion ready, which this versatile mind delivers with the same ease and absence of assumption displayed in common conversation. This study, by the way, is one of the most delightful of apartments. The floor is of polished wood, and the ceiling is panelled off with moulded beams. Opposite the window alcove is an open fireplace, enclosed in massive oak, corresponding to the rest of the woodwork and the doors, which open into a music-room in front. On the mantle-shelf, among other ornaments, stand miniature portrait-busts of Melanchthon and Luther; and above these hangs an engraving from Canova's relief design, representing Crito closing the eyes of Socrates after death. Painted upon the wall just beneath the ceiling, appears in Latin a maxim which, translated, reads, 'Study as if you were destined to live forever. Live as if you were about to die to-morrow.'"

SAMUEL B. NOYES (1844) is the Register in Bankruptcy in Boston.

FRANKLIN H. SARGENT (1877) is teacher of gesture and elocution, 13 Chestnut Street, Boston.

GEORGE M. NASH (1877) is teacher of the classical department of the Brooks Academy, Cleveland, O.

REV. CHARLES A. DICKINSON (1876) has recently been made pastor of the Second Parish Congregational Church, Portland, Me.

DR. SAMUEL E. WYMAN (1874) has taken the full course at the Harvard Medical School, and has served eighteen months at the Boston City Hospital. He is now in Germany, continuing his studies at Heidelberg and Vienna.

DR. GEORGE F. FRENCH (1859), for the last thirteen years a prominent physician of Portland, Me., removed in December last to Minneapolis, Minn., for the benefit of his wife's health. For many years the doctor had been a teacher in the Portland Medical School, physician to the Maine General Hospital, and enjoyed a large practice.

GEN. CHARLES DEVENS (1838), in a long letter to the Rev. Dr. George E. Ellis, has expressed his opinion very plainly that Col. William Prescott was the commander of the American forces at the battle of Bunker Hill. Dr. Ellis, at the time of presenting his own paper on this subject, read the letter of Gen. Devens to the directors of the Bunker-hill Monument Association.

JOHN S. WHITE (1870) has sent us the sixth annual catalogue of the Brooks Academy, Cleveland, O., of which he is the head master. It is a neat pamphlet, 54 pp., containing more and better-arranged information than is usually found in catalogues of preparatory schools. The contents include lists of officers, graduates, students, a history and description of the academy, and its principles of management, etc. The frontispiece is a good view of the building; and an inset gives a "Comparative View of Requisitions for Admission to Representative American Colleges."

MARCH 29, were successfully produced at the Boston Museum "Robinsonade," an adaptation from the German by Nat. Childs (1869), and "The Lark," adapted from the French by Mr. Childs and Dr. F. A. Harris (1868). Both gentlemen have done good work before; Mr. Childs having composed the libretto of the musical burlesque "Hiawatha," and Dr. Harris being the translator of the very successful comedy "My Son," and author of a comedy, "The Claimant," which has been accepted at Wallack's Theatre, New York. Of their latest efforts, "Robinsonade" is the more novel, "The Lark" the more attractive; the latter being bright and entertaining in an unusual degree, while the music is full of that *verve* and melody characteristic of Strauss, its composer.

JOHN FISKE (1863) leaves, May 1, for London, England, where he will deliver, at the Royal Institution of Great Britain, in Albemarle Street, a course of three lectures, May 18, May 25, and June 1, on "American Political Ideas," viewed from the standpoint of universal history, and illustrating the doctrine of evolution. The three lectures are respectively designated, "The Town Meeting," "The Federal Union," and "Manifest Destiny," and will comprise manifold comparisons of past and present epochs, and will close with a *résumé* in terms of the doctrine of evolution. In the *résumé* it will be shown that "the history of human progress politically is the history of the successive union of groups of men into larger and more complex aggregates," and allusion will be made to Tennyson's conception of the "parliament of man and federation of the world."

REV. HENRY G. SPAULDING (1860) is now living in Springfield, Mass. In 1877 he resigned the charge of his parish in Boston (Dorchester District) to devote himself exclusively to educational lectures. In the department of illustrated lectures Mr. Spaulding may be said to have been almost the pioneer in New England. His course of twelve illustrated lectures upon "Pagan and Christian Rome," delivered before the Lowell Institute in Boston in 1875, not only awakened general interest in the special topic thus presented, but stimulated other lecturers upon historic and æsthetic subjects to avail themselves of the valuable aid of the stereopticon. Two years later Mr. Spaulding gave his second course of twelve illustrated lectures at the Lowell Institute upon "Roman Life and Art in the First Century of the Christian Era." This course was repeated three times in Boston after its delivery at the Institute. Both courses have been delivered at the Peabody Institute in Baltimore; and there is now hardly an educational centre in the Eastern States in which Mr. Spaulding has not given either single lectures or entire courses upon the fascinating themes which he has so long and so faithfully studied. During the season just closed he has delivered seventy-five lectures, chiefly in the smaller cities and larger towns of New England; and he reports a growing interest in very many communities in courses of lectures which aim to impart instruction and quicken intellectual culture.

REV. DR. GEORGE E. ELLIS (1833) at a special meeting of the directors of the Bunker-hill Monument Association, March 30, read an exhaustive paper to prove that Col. William Prescott was commander of the American forces at the battle of Bunker Hill.

THE following extract from the will of the late Rev. Daniel Austin (*t.* 1827) shows one of the most useful forms of bequest. It is brief, practical, and unrestricted: —

"I give and bequeath to the President and Fellows of Harvard College the sum of seven thousand dollars, to be used for some good College purpose or purposes, at the discretion of the College government and their successors."

Another section of the will gives a thousand dollars to the Divinity School.

DR. E. EMERTON (1871) of the historical department has just concluded a series of six afternoon lectures before the Essex Institute in Salem. The general subject was "The Beginnings of Modern Life," and the topics of his several lectures were: 1. Characteristics of Mediæval Life; 2. Beginnings of the Modern State, Frederic II. and Louis IX.; 3. Dante and the Forerunners of the Renaissance; 4. The Early Italian Renaissance, Petrarca and Boccaccio; 5. Later Italian and German Humanism; 6. The German Reformation.

A PAMPHLET of 32 pages, having on its cover-page "Alpha Delta Phi, Condita A.D. MDCCCXII.," gives the responses at the fifth annual dinner of the New-England Graduate Association, Jan. 22. Responses were made by Harvard men as follows: "Our Fraternity," by Edward Everett Hale (1839); "Alpha Delta Phi in the Pulpit," by Phillips Brooks (1857); "Alpha Delta Phi at the Bar," John C. Ropes (1857); "Alpha Delta Phi in Journalism," Charles A. Chase (1855); "Alpha Delta Phi in University and College," by Henry L. Eustis (1838); "The Chapters," by William R. Ware (1852); "The New Harvard Chapter," by Theodore Roosevelt (1880). One hundred and three members of the Association are Harvard graduates.

A WRITER in the Boston *Advertiser*, commenting pleasantly on the literary work of Robert Grant (1873) says among other things, "'The Little Tin Gods' has had a run of popularity far exceeding any college production brought out in America; and society, keenly alive to the fact of the scarcity of the peculiar talents and still scarcer delicate touch so necessary for the making of a successful *jeu d'esprit* of the kind, has taken the author under its special charge. At a recent ball in this city, the walls of the rooms were decorated with selections from the poem, printed on silk, — an honor flattering enough to have turned even the head of the lamented Praed, had he received such homage from his admirers." Mr. Grant is now engaged in writing a society novel, which will be published in the course of a few weeks by A. Williams & Co. of Boston. The title of it will be "Confessions of a Frivolous Girl;" and it promises to be one of the great novels of the season. Mr. Grant was the class poet of 1873, received the degree of Ph.D. in 1876, and LL.B. in 1879, and is at present practising law in Boston.

THE centennial anniversary of William Ellery Channing (1798) will take place April 7. In this country appropriate observances will be made in Newport, R.I., where he was born; in Boston, where the whole of his life as a Christian minister was passed; and also in several other places. In Europe, where his fame is scarcely less than it is in his native land, commemorative addresses will be delivered in London, Manchester, Rome, Florence, Naples, and other cities; and in England will be published a good cheap edition of his complete works. Addresses and sermons are being delivered throughout New England, and printed matter pertaining to Channing is appearing throughout the country. One publishing firm, Roberts Brothers of Boston, have published three books devoted wholly, and one partly, to the subject of this sketch. The titles of the books are, "William Ellery Channing," a centennial memoir by Charles T. Brooks; "Reminiscences of Dr. William E. Channing," by Elizabeth P. Peabody; "Dr. Channing's Latest Sermons," edited by his nephew, William Henry Channing; and "Principles and Portraits," by Rev. C. A. Bartol.

## MUSEUMS OPEN ON SUNDAY.

FOLLOWING the example of the great public libraries and reading-rooms, the museums of fine arts, and kindred institutions throughout this country, the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy at Cambridge will very shortly throw open its doors to visitors on Sunday afternoons, from one to five o'clock. This will afford every one an excellent opportunity of seeing, very conveniently and free of charge, the great collections that have been gathered from all parts of the world, and have been so admirably arranged, at the cost of so much money, labor, and skill. It will be opened as soon as arrangements are made for attendants and policemen. It is to be hoped that the experiment will prove successful enough to justify the opening of the Peabody Museum and the College Library at the same hours.

## THE COLLEGE UNDERGRADUATES.

GEORGE LYON, jun. (1881), read several of his popular pieces before the Young Men's Christian Union, March 24.

A MEMORIAL HALL window will probably be put in by the class of 1880; a fund of $2,000 for the purpose is now being raised.

THE regular meetings of the Harvard Natural History Society take place on the first and third Tuesdays of each month, excepting during vacation times.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT (1880), of New York, presented to the Harvard Natural History Society at its 677th regular meeting, March 2, a communication having for its title "The Coloration of Birds."

BURTON M. FIRMAN (1882) has declared himself in favor of woman suffrage; and at a meeting of the Massachusetts Woman's Suffrage Association, held in Wesleyan Hall, Boston, a short time ago, made "a stirring and enthusiastic speech" on that subject.

THREE burlesques will be given, during the spring recess, by the class of 1882, at the Union League Theatre, New York, in aid of the Harvard University Boat Club. Friday evening, April 9, "Ivanhoe;" Saturday afternoon, April 10, "Der Freischütz;" Monday evening, April 12, "Der Freischütz." The same plays will be produced later in Boston.

BOWDOIN prizes for dissertations were recently awarded as follows: W. G. Taylor (1880) of New York City, a prize of seventy-five dollars for a translation into Greek; Josiah Quincy (1880) of Quincy, a prize of seventy-five dollars for a dissertation on "Lucretius as the Precursor of Modern Positivism and Fatalism."

THE Society of Christian Brethren has now one of the most attractive society-rooms in the College; and its first service in the room, March 25, on the occasion of Professor George H. Palmer's address, was crowded to excess. The weekly meetings afford the freest interchange of religious opinion and aspiration; and all thoughtful men in the College, whether decided Christians or not, will be welcomed to this new society-room.

THE "Harvard Union," which was organized March 25, can easily be made the most useful of all the University organizations. It is intended to make of it a sort of public gathering of the undergraduates of not only the College, but of all the departments, and there to discuss the important topics of the day. By this means the young men will of necessity keep posted on the current news, and will have an invaluable opportunity of preparing themselves for public debating and for fluent off-hand speaking. The first meeting, held in the lower room of Holden Chapel, clearly showed, both that there was a desire for the society, and that those present had sufficient ability to put the society on such a basis as would reflect credit on Harvard. Temporary officers were elected as follows: *President*, William R. Thayer (1881) of Waverley; *Vice-President*, Frederic Warren (1882) of Liverpool, Eng.; *Secretary*, Prescott Evarts (1881) of Washington, D.C; *Committee* — Frank N. Cole (1882) of Marlborough, Burton M. Firman (1882) of Wakefield, and Francis S. Williams (1881) of New York, N.Y.

IN his courses in physics, Professor John Trowbridge has introduced this year a method of instruction that no doubt will prove extremely beneficial to his students. It consists of lectures, which are given by the students, instead of by the instructor, to the class. The object of the lectures is to give (1) practice in the presentation of a scientific subject before an audience, and (2) a general view of the subject of physics. Professor Trowbridge aids the students in the preparation, both of their lectures and experiments; and therefore their work is almost as accurate as though he had done it himself. The first two of these lectures were given March 2, by John Eliot Bullard on "The Composition of Vibrations," Arthur M. Comey on "The Vibration of Strings and Plates." Since then the lectures have been: March 4, Ralph Nicholson Ellis, "Sympathetic Vibrations;" Howard Elliott, "General Phenomena of Induction." March 6, George H. Francis, "Reversal of Sodium Line;" Charles C. Foster, "Absorption Spectra." March 16, Harry C. French, "Effect of Pressure on Freezing-point of Water, and its Theoretical Bearing;" John Gillespie, "Electric Polarization." March 18, James J. Greenough, "Diffraction of Light;" Asaph Hall, "Interference of Light in Thin Plates." March 20, Godfrey M. Hyams, "Molecular Hypothesis;" Frank E. Heywood, "Theory of Vortices." March 30, Garry D. Hough, "Electrolysis (in general);" O. M. W. Huntington, "Old and New Methods of Measuring Heat." April 1, George T. Hartshorn, "Harmonics." Frank C. Huidekoper's lecture on the "Method of Finding a Break in a Cable" was postponed from April 1 to April 20. The success of the lectures already given proves that the method is perfectly feasible. The lectures at first lasted only fifteen minutes each: hereafter they will range from one half to one hour each.

## A NEW PLAY BY A HARVARD STUDENT.

"RUSTICATION," a farcical comedietta, by Charles T. Dazey of the junior class (1881), will be produced at the Boston Museum for Seymour's "benefit," May 1. It has been presented with great success by a college society, and very kindly noticed by the press, one paper saying, "Notwithstanding 'Rustication' is especially adapted for the entertainment of students, on account of its vivid presentation of college life, we think it would be highly enjoyed by any audience. It is well written, displays much ingenuity and dramatic talent, and is full of mirth-provoking scenes and entertaining complications."

As regards the author, Mr. Dazey, we can say that he is one of the best-known among all the editors of the college papers, and for the past two years the *Harvard Advocate* has but seldom appeared without one or more of his contributions in either verse or prose. He has contributed poetry to *Scribner's Monthly* and to the *Independent*, and prose to the Louisville *Courier-Journal* and other papers. He ranks highly as a student, and has done, besides his literary work in prose and poetry, considerable work as a dramatist. He has already written several plays which have met the approbation of critics to whom they were submitted. In connection with Dr. Frank A. Harris (1866), the translator of "My Son," he is now at work on a drama, which promises great success. Regarding one of his plays already completed, he received not only the hearty approval of Louis Aldrich, now so successfully presenting "My Partner," but also his *bona-fide* offer for the right to its production. An extract from Mr. Aldrich's letter reads, —

"On a second reading of 'Josiah Brown,' I am even more favorably impressed with it than I was at first. I am sure it is a most excellent and homelike American play. As I explained my situation to you at our former interview, I have a prize in 'My Partner.' Still I think so well of your play that I stand ready to pay you the sum of money I offered for 'Josiah Brown,' on condition that I then have the right to lock the play up, so to speak, for two years, when I will produce it, and pay you the royalty, as suggested, for each and every performance."

## PAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

AMOS K. FISKE (1866) is on the editorial staff of the New-York *Times*.

JOHN E. HUDSON (1862) is the editor of the United-States *Digest* for 1879, which will shortly appear.

WILLIAM HENRY HURLBUT, the managing editor of the New-York *World*, is a graduate of the class of 1847.

WILLIAM REED, jun. (1864), is editor and publisher of the *Gazette*, published daily and weekly at Taunton, Mass.

CHARLES E. GRINNELL (1862) is the editor of the *American Law Review*, published in Boston by Little, Brown, & Co.

WILLIAM ROTCH WARE (1871) is the assistant editor of the *American Architect*, published by Houghton, Osgood, & Co., of Boston.

DR. J. COLLINS WARREN (1863) is the editor of the Boston *Medical and Surgical Journal*, published by Houghton, Osgood, & Co., Boston.

EDWIN W. MORSE (1878) who was one of the editors of the *Harvard Advocate*, and the Odist on Class Day, is now one of the staff of the New-York *Tribune*.

W. P. P. LONGFELLOW (1855) is the chief editor of the *American Architect and Building News*, one of the best-conducted special journals in this country.

SAMUEL KNEELAND (1840) has recently assumed the duties of associate editor of the *Journal of Science*, an illustrated popular scientific monthly periodical, published in New-York City, Chicago, Ill., and Toledo, O.

CHARLES MOORE'S (1878) new paper is called *Every Saturday*, and is published at Detroit, Mich.; and the first number bears date of March 6, 1880. It is an eight-page weekly journal, devoted to society, literature, and the arts.

THURLOW WEED BARNES (1876) is one of the editors of the Albany (N.Y.) *Evening Journal*, with which he began Aug. 1, 1876. He is partner in the printing-house of Weed, Parsons, & Co., and also reporter in the State Senate.

## "ANNEX" NOTES.

ALL information desired on any subject connected with the "Annex" may be had by applying to the secretary, Arthur Gilman, 5 Phillips Place, Cambridge.

THE managers of the "Private Collegiate Instruction for Women," popularly known as "The Harvard Annex," expect a considerable increase in the numbers of their students the coming year. Applications from young women who evidently intend to enter upon the four-years' course are constant, and come from all parts of the country.

ARRANGEMENTS have been made for those who pass the Harvard University preliminary examination for women; and it appears that this mode of entering is encouraged by the managers, for they offer to pay the fees of that examination for all who enter through it. This places it at least upon the same footing with the free examinations held in Cambridge.

A CIRCULAR is to be issued in May, giving the list of electives offered to women. It will be larger than that issued last spring. The instructors who have taught the classes of women this season are even more ready to offer their services now than they were a year ago.

ARRANGEMENTS are made for special students similar to those of the present year; and thus the advantages of the system will be extended to teachers and others who are not able to enter upon a course of study that is to continue through four years.

THE establishment of these courses has already affected the schools for young women, as is manifest by the increase in the numbers taking classical courses in high schools and in the better private schools for young women. Even those who do not intend to enter upon the Cambridge courses find themselves influenced by the standard that it establishes, and a more complete and systematic education is encouraged.

THE ladies who manage the "Annex" have given their names to the public only on the preliminary circular issued in February, 1879. They are Mrs. Louis Agassiz, Mrs. E. W. Gurney, Mrs. J. P. Cooke, Mrs. J. B. Greenough, Mrs. Arthur Gilman, Miss Alice M. Longfellow, Miss Lilian Horsford.

## PEABODY MUSEUM.

THE Peabody Museum has recently received a very large and important collection from mounds in Arkansas, — the result of three-months' work by the party under the charge of Edwin Curtiss, who has been employed by the Museum during the past three years. In this collection are nearly a thousand objects of pottery, many beads of shell, and ornaments of copper, bone, and shell, several pipes, and some fine implements of stone, with about forty human crania, and several lots of human bones, some of which show signs of disease. There are also many bones of animals, and shells of fresh-water clams found in the jars and pots, and which undoubtedly are the remains of the food placed in the vessels and buried with the dead. It will take some time to get this large collection catalogued and arranged, but as soon as possible the curator proposes to place it on exhibition.

THE Egyptian image, from a mound in Florida, referred to in the March HARVARD REGISTER, has been studied by Mr. Putnam, and is regarded by him as a fraud. By special request he has given his views in full in a paper published, with a figure of the image, in the April number of the *American Art Review*.

## CLASS OF 1879.

WE are able to give the following additional information regarding the graduates of last year: —

Thomas Russell is at the Harvard Law School; Middleton S. Burrill and Austin P. Huntington at the Columbia Law School, New York; Clement W. Andrews is assistant to Professor Henry B. Hill, at the Harvard Chemical Laboratory; Charles H. Blood is studying law in New Bedford; Warren C. Cadwell is in business in New-York City, with W. P. Dane, manufacturer of fancy papers; Arthur A. Carey is travelling abroad; John T. Coolidge, with his wife, is living in Paris; William W. Coolidge is in the wholesale grocery business in Boston; Alvah Crocker is engaged in paper manufacturing in Fitchburg; Hermon W. Grannis is studying law in Cleveland, O.; William H. Hubbard has entered the Bryant & Stratton Business College, Chicago, Ill.; Henry W. Johnson has left Danville, and is taking post-graduate courses at Harvard University; Prescott Keyes is studying law in Concord; Herman S. LeRoy is in the brokerage business in New-York City; Charles P. Nunn is engaged in the wool business in Boston; Edward C. Perkins is studying law in Worcester; Thomas W. Preston and Edward S. Weston are engaged in sheep-raising near Denver, Col.; Hiram H. Rose is studying law in Chicago, Ill., in the office of McCagg, Culver, & Butler; Jireh Swift, jun., is in the sugar business in Pernambuco, with the house of H. Foster & Co.; Herbert Tappan is clerk for a Western railroad; James E. Thomas is preceptor of Derby Academy, a private institution at Hingham, Mass.; W. B. Thomas is engaged in the sugar business with his father in Boston; G. Herbert Davis is in the insurance business in Augusta, Me.; H. O. Underwood is with the firm of M. F. Pickering & Co., ship-brokers, Boston; George R. Sheldon is in the brokerage business in New York; Walter M. Lancaster is a member of the firm of George R. Clarke & Co., designers and art-furnishers, Boston.

## THE BOTANIC GARDEN.

THE following amounts have been subscribed toward the Botanic Garden Fund of $80,000 now being raised: —

| | |
|---|---|
| Frederick L. Ames | $5,000 |
| John C. Phillips | 2,500 |
| H. H. Hunnewell | 1,000 |
| Miss Marian Hovey | 100 |
| Alexander Agassiz | 5,000 |
| Theodore Lyman | 500 |
| Quincy A. Shaw | 5,000 |
| E. W. Hooper | 200 |
| A. P. Chamberlain | 100 |
| John Amory Lowell | 1,000 |
| Henry P. Kidder | 1,000 |
| A conditional subscription | 2,500 |
| John Cummings | 1,000 |
| Mrs. J. Bradlee | 50 |
| John Richardson | 100 |
| Stephen Salisbury | 1,000 |
| | $26,050 |

A long and well-prepared history and description of the Garden is published in the Boston *Sunday Herald*, March 28. Regarding the main buildings and some of the plants, the *Herald* says, "The buildings front on a long and handsome terrace overlooking the garden, which, with little pretension to picturesque arrangement, has, in its season, the beauty incidental to fitness of purpose, and inseparable from the massing together of brilliant beds of color. The beds are arranged in narrow, ring-like bands around a central circular pond devoted to aquatic plants, and are separated by grass paths, upon which the visitor may walk and examine any variety he may particularly wish to see. All the species are carefully arranged in associated groups, and with regard to the sequence of species. Near the gardener's house, on Raymond Street, is another, and a larger, pond for aquatic plants.

"Both in the garden and the greenhouses every specimen is carefully labelled with its botanical name, and also with its popular English name if it has any; a great aid to the casual visitor. The nomenclature of the garden is in charge of Dr. Sereno Watson, curator of the Herbarium. Beneath the trees the ground has been economized by the formation of rockeries for spring-blooming plants, which usually bloom before the trees are leaved out enough to shade them much. An immense collection of hardy herbaceous plants is here represented; and preference is given to natives of the United States, nearly all wild flowers that will grow in a garden being found here. It is suggested that parties who botanize in the woods, and find plants unknown to them, visit the Botanic Garden, and hunt up the corresponding cultivated specimen. The entire number of genera to be found in the garden is 1,518, and the number of species 5,901, of which 3,641 are hardy and 2,260 are tender. Of orchids there are 247 species, comprising 224 tender and 23 hardy: 387 ferns; tender, 342; hardy, 45: club mosses, 42: trees and shrubs, 542; hardy, 430; half hardy and very small, 112: cactuses and other succulents, 383; tender, 293; hardy, 90: palms, 46; bromelias, 36. Special pains have been taken to bring together in the greenhouses the greatest variety of economic plants of general interest."

## COLLEGE PENALTIES.

THE College discipline is enforced by warnings, admonitions, probation, suspension, dismission, and expulsion.

*Probation* indicates that a student is in serious danger of separation from College. Whenever a student incurs this penalty, or is relieved from it, notice is immediately given by the dean to his father or other guardian.

*Suspension* is a temporary separation from the College; and it may be accompanied with the requirement of residence in a specified place, and of the performance of specified tasks.

*Dismission* is a penalty which closes a student's connection with the College, without necessarily precluding his return.

*Expulsion* is the highest academic censure, and is a final separation from the University.

## GEORGE RIDDLE.

GEORGE RIDDLE (1874), instructor in elocution at Harvard, is devoting some time to public readings and dramatic works. A few weeks ago he appeared before a large audience at the Boston Theatre, in the "Lady of Lyons," as Claude Melnotte, a *rôle* which he very successfully fills, and in which he appears again at Worcester, April 13. The next day he begins a course of six readings at the Hawthorne Rooms, to be given Wednesday and Saturday afternoons.

## THE DIVINITY SCHOOL.

THE Commencement part of the Divinity School has been assigned to Henry Norman.

A. BRONSON ALCOTT delivered an address before the Debating Society, March 16, upon "Heredity."

PROF. E. J. YOUNG (1848) preached the Easter sermon at the Second Church (Boylston Street), Boston.

THOMAS W. HIGGINSON (1841) will speak upon "Woman Suffrage" in the chapel of Divinity Hall, April 19, at 7.30 P.M.

THE subscriptions to the new endowment for the Harvard Divinity School already reach $107,500.

PAUL WENTWORTH (1868) delivered, April 1, a lecture before the Debating Society upon "The Pre-historic Races of the South-west."

EASTER services were conducted by members of the Divinity School as follows: —

Malden, Henry Norman (1880).
Newton, Charles B. Elder (1880).
Neponset, A. T. Bowser (1880).
Tyngsborough, H. Westall (1880).

REV. JOHN C. KIMBALL (*t.* 1859) is a firm believer in the possibility of an unsectarian theological school, and strongly indorses the mode of instruction at the Harvard Divinity School. When the *Nation* last summer was carrying on its one-sided discussion of the matter, Mr. Kimball sent it a letter, giving his own personal experience at the school, which the editors of the *Nation* declined to publish. In that letter, which was published in the *Christian Register*, Feb. 7, were given the methods of instruction adopted; and then follows this paragraph as to the effects: "Of course such a method of study is a terrible ordeal to go through. The doctrinal faith of some in every class was more or less disturbed by it; and occasionally minds would drift there not very deep in themselves, which found, as you say, that it did not do much 'to deepen their faith in God and immortality.' But ought not this ordeal to be a necessary part of all real theological education? Every thinking man has got to go through it somewhere; and where better than under trained professors, and at a special school? The only difference in this respect of sectarian and dogmatic schools is, that thoughtful minds sent out from their training have to go through it alone and later in life, and often with far more disastrous results. What is left of faith among the Cambridge students is usually solid rock, and a splendid foundation on which afterward to build. The professors, however indifferent they might be to our denominational theology, were not so to our piety, to our moral earnestness, and to our attitude to the great underlying verities of the spirit-world. Especially they insisted on that kind of honesty which the *Nation* itself believes in so thoroughly, and which is wanted to-day so much in our whole American religious character. No shoddy scholarship, no bolstering up our faith, whatever it was, with arguments we ourselves did not believe in, was tolerated for a moment, either by the faculty or by the students themselves, — our very differences here, the same as in politics and everywhere else, tending to keep us pure. It was the kind of training which stands the wear and tear of actual work. Compare its recipients with the graduates of other schools when they have each been twenty or thirty years out in the conflict of life, and I think you will find the Harvard men have an intensity of conviction with regard to God, Christ, righteousness, the human soul, and human destiny, not inferior to what is possessed by any other class of minds."

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## RECORD OF PUBLICATIONS.

[*To make this record complete and accurate, it is necessary for all graduates and officers of the University to send to this office the titles and necessary explanatory matter of all their literary work which bears the date of the year 1880. The record is intended to include books, pamphlets, monographs, and contributions to dailies and periodicals, and also published music. See also* "NEW BOOKS," *etc.*]

**Josiah Quincy** (1801). — "Tenement Houses." An argument in favor of building-associations, which are compared by Mr. Quincy with the "Associated Charities." Boston *Advertiser*, Jan. 26.

**E. H. Derby** (1824). — "Navy of the United States." *Harper's Magazine*, April.

**Andrew P. Peabody** (1826). — "The Religious Aspects of the Logic of Chance and Probability." *Princeton Review*, March.

**Charles F. Barnard** (1828). — "Fifty Years in the Field; or, Extracts from the Journal, Letters, and Scrap-Book of a Minister at Large." Vol. i., No. 8, January, 1880, of a series published by the author, 16 pp.

**James Freeman Clarke** (1829). — "The Bible for Learners." New-York *Evening Post*, January.

"How King's Chapel became a Unitarian Church." New-York *Independent*, Feb. 5.

"Oliver Wendell Holmes." A poem. Boston *Evening Traveller*, January.

"Joseph Cook's Statement concerning 'Repentance and Forgiveness.'" Boston *Christian Register*.

"Gen. Grant and the Third Term." A letter to the Springfield *Republican*, dated Jan. 17.

"Against the Third Presidential Term." — *Christian Register*, Feb. 18.

"The St. Botolph's Club." — New-York *Independent*, April 1.

**G. T. Curtis** (1832). — "McClellan's Last Service to the Republic." *North-American Review*, April.

**Henry W. Bellows** (1832). — "Civil-Service Reform." *North-American Review*, March.

**Henry J. Bigelow** (1837). — Clinical Lecture on "Lithotomy. Rupture of a Tendon. Tumors upon the Sternum." Boston *Medical and Surgical Journal*, March 4.

"The Sufferings of Dumb Animals." Being an extract from "Medical Education in America," the annual address read before the Massachusetts Medical Society, June 7, 1871. The *Commonwealth*, Boston, March 27.

**Edward Everett Hale** (1839). — "The Holy Land." *Unitarian Review*, February.

**Joseph H. Allen** (1840). — "The Mind of Paganism." *Unitarian Review*, February.

**Thomas W. Higginson** (1841). — "The Local Outlook." Some suggestions to the advocates of temperance and woman-suffrage for work in the Legislature. *Woman's Journal*, Feb. 7.

"Women as Economists." *Woman's Journal*, Feb. 14.

"Constructive Crimes." Total Abstinence and Temperance. *Woman's Journal*, Feb. 21.

"Dealing with Legislatures." *Woman's Journal*, Feb. 28.

"School Suffrage Laws." *Woman's Journal*, March 6.

"School Suffrage Untouched." *Woman's Journal*, March 13.

"Smoke and Flowers." Effects of woman's voting at the late school elections. *Woman's Journal*, March 20.

"Just like a Woman." A plea for an unprejudiced criticism of woman's work. *Woman's Journal*, March 27.

"Dwelling-places." *Scribner's Magazine*, March.

**Thomas Hill** (1843). — "Music." *Bibliotheca Sacra*, April. The article giving, among other things, the record of certain experiments tried in the public schools of Portland, Me., to test the accuracy of Richard Grant White's views published in the *Atlantic Monthly*, November and December, 1878.

**Charles Eliot Norton** (1846). — "Painting and Sculpture in their Relation to Architecture." *American Art Review*, March.

**William L. Stone** (1850). — "Lady and Major Ackland." *Magazine of American History*, January.

**John Avery** (1850). — "Goodwin's Greek Grammar." *Literary World*, Feb. 28.

**Justin Winsor** (1851). — "Book-buying Thirty Years Ago." *Literary World*, Jan. 17.

"Boston Libraries Thirty Years Ago." *Literary World*, March 27.

**Joseph LeConte** (*s.* 1851). — "The School, the College, and the University." *Princeton Review*, March.

"The old River-beds of California." *American Journal of Science*, March.

**William F. Allen** (1851). — "International Copyright." *Lippincott's Magazine*, January.

"The Church and Morality." *Unity*, March.

**Charles F. Dunbar** (1851). — A letter to the Boston *Daily Advertiser*, Feb. 28, testifying to the excellent mental and moral standing of the members of the Φ. B. K. Society, who were attacked by the Boston policeman.

**Henry Van Brunt** (1854). — "The Washington Monument." *American Art Review*, November and December, 1879.

**Alexander Agassiz** (1855). — Review of Haeckel's "Das System der Medusen." *American Journal of Science*, vol. xix., pp. 245–248, March, 1880.

**Charles A. Cutter** (1855). — "Bibliografy." *Library Journal*, January, February, and March.

**Leonard A. Jones** (1855). — "Fraudulent Mortgages of Merchandise." *Southern Law Review*, January. (Published also as a monograph.)

"The Law of Collateral Securities." *American Law Review*, February.

**Theodore Lyman** (1855), **E. A. Brackett**, **Asa French** (*l.* 1853). — "Fourteenth Annual Report of the Commissioners on Inland Fisheries for the Year ending Sept. 30, 1879." January, 1880. Commonwealth of Massachusetts Public Document, No. 23, 50 pp.

**Arthur Searle** (1856). — "The Convent of the Capuchins." *Popular Science Monthly*, March.

**Augustus A. Hayes, jun.** (1857). — "The Shepherds of Colorado." *Harper's Magazine*, January.

"Grub-Stakes and Millions." *Harper's Magazine*, February.

"Saved from Siberia." *St. Nicholas*, February.

"Vacation Aspects of Colorado." *Harper's Magazine*, March.

**Simon Newcomb** (*s.* 1858). — "Our Political Dangers." *North-American Review*, March.

**Linus M. Child** (*l.* 1858). — "Shall the Metropolis of New England have an Elevated Railroad?" An argument in its favor, before the Legislative Committee on Street-Railways. Printed by Alfred Mudge & Son, Boston, 1880, pp. 56.

**William Everett** (1859). — "American Education." A Thanksgiving sermon preached in the Second Church, Boston, 27 November, 1879. Pamphlet, 13 pp., printed by George H. Ellis, Boston, 1880.

**John T. Morse, jun.** (1860). — "Charles Dickens's Letters." *International Review*, March.

**Henry G. Spaulding** (1860). — "Recent Advances in Roman Archæology." *American Art Review*, January.

**Edward B. Sawtell** (1862). — "History of the Fitchburg Literary Club." Fitchburg *Daily Sentinel*, March 13.

**Charles F. Folsom** (1862). — "Cases of Insanity and of Fanaticism." Boston *Medical and Surgical Journal*, March 18.

**A. E. Verrill** (*s.* 1862). — "The Cephalopods of the North-eastern Coast of America." Part I. The gigantic squids (*Architeuthis*) and their allies, with observations on similar large species from foreign localities. *Transactions of the Connecticut Academy*, vol. v., pp. 178–257, plates xiii.–xxv.

**J. Collins Warren** (1863). — "The Treatment of Irreducible Hernia." Boston *Medical and Surgical Journal*, March 18.

**Amos L. Mason** (1863). — "Recent Progress in the Theory and Practice of Medicine." Animal Vaccination in England. Small-Pox. Yellow-Fever. Boston *Medical and Surgical Journal*, March 18.

"Recent Progress in the Theory and the Practice of Medicine." Valvular Lesions of the Heart. Bamberger on Bright's Disease. The Relations of Cardiac Hypertrophy to Renal Disease. Boston *Medical and Surgical Journal*, March 25.

**George M. Towle** (*l.* 1863). — "Gladstone's Career." *Literary World*, Jan. 31.

"Prince Metternich." *Literary World*, Feb. 14.

**Marshall S. Snow** (1865). — "Glimpses of Voltaire." The *Western* for March and April, published by G. I. Jones & Co., St. Louis, Mo.

**Thomas Dwight** (1866). — "Recent Progress in Anatomy." Boston *Medical and Surgical Journal*, March 4.

**Edward Waldo Emerson** (1866). — "An Authoritative Denial of the Conversion of Ralph Waldo Emerson to Orthodoxy by Rev. Joseph Cook." *Index*, Boston, March 4.

**Ernest W. Cushing** (1867). — "Sun-spot Cycles and Epidemics." *International Review*, April.

**Frederick C. Shattuck** (1868). "Fibroid Phthisis." Boston *Medical and Surgical Journal*, March 11.

**Henry Gannett** (*s.* 1869). — "Pre-Historic Ruins in Southern Colorado." *Popular Science Monthly*, March.

**Roland A. Duggan** (*l.* 1869). — A short obituary poem in memory of his father, the late Dr. W. B. Duggan (*m.* 1824). Quincy *Patriot*, March 20.

**William James** (*m.* 1869). — "Association of Ideas." *Popular Science Monthly*, March.

**William G. Hale** (1870). — "Harpers' New Latin Dictionary." *Literary World*, Feb. 14.

**Ezra Abbot** (D.D. 1872). — "The Authorship of the Fourth Gospel." *Unitarian Review*, February, March.

**Clifton E. Wing** (*m.* 1872). — "On Certain Uterine Displacements." Boston *Medical and Surgical Journal*, March 25.

**Walter Channing** (*m.* 1872). "Recent Progress in Insane Asylum Management." Boston *Medical and Surgical Journal*, March 11.

**N. D. C. Hodges** (1874). — "On the Mean Free Path of a Molecule." *American Journal of Science*, March.

**E. Szemelényi, jun.** (1875). — "Bivouac Song." Words by T. B. Aldrich; music by Ernst Szemelényi, jun.

"Und Wüssten's Die Blumen." Composed by Ernst Szemelényi, jun. (Both songs published by W. G. Metzerott & Co., Washington, D.C.)

**Charles Sedgwick Minot** (S.D. 1878). — "A Sketch of Comparative Embryology." I. The History of the Genoblasts, and the Theory of Sex. II. The Fertilization of the Ovum. *American Naturalist*, vol. xiv., No. 2, pp. 96–108, February, and No. 4, pp. 242–249, April.

**Robert P. Clapp** (1879). — "The Harvard Dinner." A special report of the annual dinner of the Harvard Club of New York. Boston *Daily Advertiser*, Feb. 21.

**M. E. Wadsworth** (Ph.D. 1879). — "On the Elongation and Plasticity of Pebbles in Conglomerates." *Proceedings of the Boston Society of Natural History*, vol. xx., pp. 313-318.

**Samuel Garman** (assistant in Herpetology, Mus. Comp. Zoölogy). — "On Certain Species of Chelonioidæ." *Bulletin of the Mus. Comp. Zoölogy*, vol. vi., No. 6, 4 pp.

**L. F. Pourtalès** (Keeper, Mus. Comp. Zoölogy). — "Reports on the Results of Dredging, under the Supervision of Alexander Agassiz, in the Caribbean Sea, 1878-79, by the United States Coast-Survey Steamer 'Blake,' Commander J. R. Bartlett, U.S.N., commanding. VI. Report on the Corals and Antipatharia." *Bulletin of the Mus. Comp. Zoölogy*, vol. vi., No. 4, 26 pp., 3 plates.

## CLUBS.

It is proposed to organize a Harvard Club for the State of Indiana; and the alumni residents in that State are urgently requested to send their names and addresses to Frank E. Gavin, attorney-at-law, Greensburg, Ind., who is taking active measures in the matter. We hope to have the pleasure shortly of announcing the completed organization of the club.

At the regular meeting of the Harvard Club of New York, March 20, the following candidates for membership were elected: Henry M. Atkinson (1861), Amos K. Fiske (1866), Gordon Wendell (1882). The following candidates were offered, and will be voted on at the next meeting, April 17: Charles S. Weyman (1848), Joseph Shippen (1860), Frederick Tudor (1867), and Eugene A. Hoffman (*t.* 1848).

At the Papyrus Club, Boston, the following officers for 1880 were elected: President, George M. Towle (*l.* 1863); secretary, George F. Babbitt (1872); executive officers, Henry M. Rogers (1862), and Dr. F. A. Harris (1866). In the membership committee are Henry M. Rogers (1862), Dr. James R. Chadwick (1863), Dr. F. A. Harris (1866), and Benjamin R. Curtis (1875).

At a meeting of the Fraternity Club, Portland, Me., March 29, the Rev. Dr. Thomas Hill (1843) read a paper on "Mathematics and a Mathematician." The rules of the club against reporting are as rigid as those of the Φ. B. K.; but it is rumored that the paper occupied one and three-quarter hours, and was very cordially received. The "mathematician" referred to was Professor Benjamin Peirce; and a point of great local interest to Portland hearers was the parallel instituted between Peirce's character and that of his maternal uncle, Dr. Ichabod Nichols (1802), whose memory is held in such affectionate and enthusiastic reverence in that city.

One joke in the subsequent discussion of the paper has also found its way into the street, and is worth recording. A prominent politician remarked that he had been much impressed by Dr. Hill's statement, that a mathematician not unfrequently found his theoretical problems were unconscious prophecies of future physical problems, so that, when the practical problem was first presented in physics, the mathematician simply turned to his recorded theoretical solution for an answer. The gentleman thought that Peirce had thus unconsciously solved political problems also. For he noticed that Peirce had shown two forms of simple algebra to be possible: of one the multiplication-table is, i times i is i; this is common algebra: of the other the table is, i times i is nothing; this was Peirce's novelty. Peirce was not aware it had been used. But Peirce builded better than he knew. Both algebras are used in politics. Before the convention all the aspirants base their calculations upon I times I is I; after the convention they find their calculations are, I times I is nothing. Even the reader, it is said, joined in the laughter and applause which followed this "application" of his discourse.

## MARRIAGES.

*[Under this head will be published gratuitously a record of marriages of Harvard alumni, when the names, date, place of marriage, etc., are known at this office.]*

1879. Charles A. Kidder to Hattie L., daughter of Reuben Rice, in Boston, Feb. 5, by the Rev. Drs. C. A. Bartol and Edward Everett Hale.

## BIRTHS.

*[It is intended to record the births of the children of Harvard graduates; and we shall be pleased to receive the necessary information, either from the parents themselves or from their acquaintances.]*

1862. Francis W. Goss, M.D., a daughter, Miriam Helen, born Dec. 12, 1879, in Roxbury, Mass.

1871. Lendall Titcomb, a daughter, Miriam, born in Augusta, Me., Dec. 19, 1879.

## DEATHS.

*[The record of the deaths of alumni will be kept as complete as possible; and any person knowing of the decease of a graduate will place the publisher under obligations by notifying him of the fact at once. John Langdon Sibley, A.M. (1825), the librarian emeritus, and Dr. Samuel A. Green, A.M. (1851), will furnish for this column a memorandum of all deaths that come to their notice.]*

1824, *æt.* WILLIAM BRAZER DUGGAN, at South Boston, Mass., March 12.

He was born in the old Hancock House, on Beacon Street, Boston, Feb. 18, 1802. He was a resident of Quincy, where at one time he was a teacher in the public schools. In early life he was quite active in politics, and held some important offices, and was also a member of the General Court. He was a contributor to the Quincy *Patriot* almost from its start, and for a long time was its Boston correspondent, his last letter being published only three weeks before his death. Though not a member of the bar, he was for more than fifty years "the legal counsellor of his neighbors and townsmen, and a local magistrate; and his name is a household word with those familiar with the records of probate and registry of deeds for Norfolk and Suffolk Counties." For years he was a director of the Quincy Mutual Fire-Insurance Company, and was an active insurance agent. He was the last survivor of the Medical School class of 1824.

1824. ELIAS HASKET DERBY, at his residence on Charles Street, Boston, March 31.

He was a native of Salem, born Sept. 24, 1803, and son of Gen. Derby, who was one of the founders of the India trade, and the first importer of merino-sheep to this continent. He began as a student at law in the office of Daniel Webster, and early acquired distinction at the bar, especially in railway cases and others which brought him into close relations with public men and great public interests. He was at one time president of the Old Colony Railroad, and all his life took a deep interest in promoting the commercial prosperity of the country. He was often consulted in difficult and delicate questions by the highest officers of the government, and in years past contributed not a little toward shaping their opinions and determining their policy. He wrote much for the press, on a wide range of business topics; and his favorite signature of "Massachusetts" was long familiar to all readers in the vicinity of Boston. He was also a contributor to the leading magazines and reviews, including the *Edinburgh* and the *Atlantic Monthly*. He was a regular attendant at the annual dinners of the Boston Latin-School Alumni Association, he having graduated at the school in 1820, and having four sons who also graduated there. He published "Two Months Abroad" in 1844, and later "The Overland Route to the Pacific," "The Catholic," and reports and treatises on "The Fisheries," "The British Provinces," and kindred subjects, while he was United States Commissioner.

1830. HENRY RICE COFFIN, in Boston, March 2, aged 69 years, 3 months, and 21 days.

He was born in Boston, and was the son of John G. and Elizabeth Coffin.

1832, *æt.* JAMES AARON STETSON, at Quincy, March 15.

He was the oldest practising physician in Norfolk County, having practised in Quincy for upwards of forty years. He graduated at Trinity College in 1829, and at the Harvard Medical School in 1832. He was a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society. He held public offices but seldom, once in 1873 as representative in the General Court, and for three years as a member of the Quincy School Board. He was born in Braintree, Dec. 28, 1806.

1862. EDWIN AUGUSTUS LECOMPTE, at Lowell, March 2.

He was born in Boston, Sept. 14, 1835. In August, 1848, he received a Franklin medal at the Mayhew School, and entered the English High School. In February, 1852, he went into the store of Little, Brown, & Co., booksellers, where he remained six years. In July, 1853, he joined the Harvard-street Baptist Church, and from this time a sense of duty turned his thoughts towards the ministry. His spare moments were devoted to the study of Latin and other studies preparatory to a college course; and in September, 1857, he entered for a year the Pierce Academy at Middleborough. During his College course he was an exemplary student, and was the unanimous choice of his class for chaplain, — an honor his whole College life had justly entitled him to. July 24, 1862, he married Frances Eliza Draper at Windsor, Conn., and in August of the same year was ordained pastor of the Fourth-street Baptist Church at South Boston. This parish greatly increased under his ministry, and his chapel was soon replaced by a much larger church edifice. In January, 1869, he became pastor of the First Baptist Church of Syracuse, N.Y. In September, 1874, he removed to Lowell, where he remained pastor of the Worthen-street Baptist Church until in June, 1879, he was compelled by severe illness to resign, his resignation taking effect in November. He died of consumption March 2, 1880. His health had never been robust, and of late years had shown signs of failing. He leaves a widow and three children.

His manly, pure life was one of constant striving for higher and better things for those around him, rather than for his own comfort; and he finished that life, — short in years, but rich in results to many, — beloved by the several congregations who had listened to his preaching and been warmed by his sympathy and example, and respected by all who knew him. — WILLIAM T. BRIGHAM, *Class Secretary*.

1863. EDWARD REYNOLDS HUN, at Stamford, Conn., on March 14, 1880.

He was born in Albany, N.Y., April 17, 1842, and was the son of Thomas and Lydia Louisa (Reynolds) Hun. His father was a distinguished physician. His ancestors on the paternal side emigrated from Holland before 1661, and since then have all been born, lived, and died in Albany. He lived in Albany until almost fourteen years of age, then went to a military academy at Sing Sing, N.Y. Afterwards he spent a year at Dummer Academy, Byfield, Mass., immediately preceding his admission to Harvard College, in 1859.

After graduation he studied medicine in Albany, and also in New-York City, where he graduated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons. In March, 1866, he sailed for Europe, where he pursued his medical studies until February, 1867, when he returned to Albany, and began the practice of medicine. He was made a member of the Albany County Medical Society, November, 1867. January, 1868, he was appointed lecturer at the Albany Medical College. About that time his health began to fail; and in May, 1868, he sailed again for Europe, where he rapidly gained strength, and came home with renewed health in August of that year. He then received an appointment as special pathologist to the New-York State Lunatic Asylum at Utica. In November, 1868, he was appointed by the Albany County Medical Society to serve as their delegate to the New-York State Medical Society for a term of four years. In January, 1868, he founded the Albany Pathological Society. In 1869 he was appointed attending physician at St. Peter's Hospital, Albany; and in 1875 was elected secretary of the New-York State Medical Society. He was a member of the New-York Society of Neurology and Electrology in 1873, of the New-York Neurological Society in 1874, and of the American Neurological Society in 1876. In 1875 he was elected to the chair of nervous diseases in the Albany Medical College. Since 1876 he has held the position of physician to the Albany Hospital. He has contributed a number of articles to the New-York *Medical Journal* and the New-York *Psychological Journal*. He translated Bouchard's "Secondary Degenerations of Spinal Cord" in 1869; and was the author of "Trichina Spiralis" (1869), "The Pulse of the Insane" (1870), "Hæmatoma Auris" (1870), and "Labia-Glosso-Laryngeal Paralysis" (1871). He was married, April 29, 1874, to Miss Caroline DeF. Sale, of Troy, N. Y. He was permanently settled at Albany, and had become one of the leading physicians of the State. He died suddenly while on a visit at Stamford. — ARTHUR LINCOLN, *Class Secretary*.

1872. CECIL BARNES, in Chicago, Ill., March 19, 1880.

He was born Aug. 4, 1851, in Portland, Me. His father was the late Phinehas Barnes of Portland, at one time professor of Latin, Greek, and belles-lettres at Bowdoin College. While at college Barnes was a member of the Society of Christian Brethren, of the Everett Athenæum, and the Harvard Natural History Society. He was a good student, and his conduct was always distinguished by strict morality and firmness in what he deemed right. After graduation he accepted a position as instructor in De Veaux College, Suspension Bridge, N.Y., where he remained a year, and then went to Chicago, Ill., where he taught for some time in a classical school and as private tutor. In the fall of 1876 he opened a "Higher School for Boys," which met with deserved success. In this he was engaged until his death. He was married June 19, 1879. — A. L. LINCOLN, JUN., *Class Secretary*.

1874. CHARLES FRANKLIN KNOWLES, in Boston, Feb. 29.

He was born in Boston, and was son of Nathaniel and Frances Knowles of Orleans, Mass. Nov. 1, 1874, he entered the office of E. D. Bangs & Co., bankers and brokers, Boston, to learn the banking business; and a year later he was advanced to the position of bookeeper of that firm. He was a member of the First Corps of Cadets, M.V.M. His class met in Boston, March 2, and paid his memory the following tribute: "His frank and manly bearing commanded our respect, and his genial manner won our affection. He was gifted with a quick perception and a mental vigor that led us to predict for him a bright career." Aet. 27 years, 6 months, and 21 days.

1876. FREDERICK ADDISON BLANDY, at Saranac Lake, N.Y., Jan. 20.

He was the eldest son of F. J. L. Blandy; was born at Zanesville, O., Aug. 4, 1852. He graduated at the Law School in 1878, and had just entered upon his profession in Cincinnati, O., when his health broke down.

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